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PHARMACOPOEIAS, London,
RCP

21.D.4810

Pharmacopoeias, London, [R.C.P]

PHARMACOPŒIA OFFICINALIS BRITANNICA,

BEING

A NEW AND CORRECT TRANSLATION

OF THE

LATE EDITION

OF THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA,

With which are incorporated,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

ALL THE FORMULÆ

OF THE

EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN COLLEGES;

TOGETHER WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE DIFFERENT PROCESSES.

BY RICHARD STOCKER,

APOTHECARY TO GUY'S HOSPITAL.

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1810.

4810

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

TO

WILLIAM BABINGTON, M. D. F. R. S.

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ALEXANDER MARCET, M. D. F. R. S.

PHYSICIANS,

HENRY JAMES CHOLMELEY, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

THOMPSON FORSTER, ESQ.

WILLIAM LUCAS, ESQ.

ASTLEY COOPER, ESQ. F. R. S.

SURGEONS,

TO GUY'S HOSPITAL,

THIS ATTEMPT

To incorporate the Pharmacopœias of the EDINBURGH, and DUBLIN COLLEGES, with that of the LONDON COLLEGE, and thereby to render these works more convenient for reference, and more extensively useful,

Is respectfully dedicated by

THE TRANSLATOR.

PREFACE.

THE following work has been compiled with the intention not only of giving a more correct translation, than has hitherto appeared, of the last edition of the London Pharmacopœia, but also of incorporating with it those of the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges, so as to present on the whole a comprehensive and connected view of the different articles contained in them.

As there is a material difference in the arrangement adopted by each College in the formation of its Pharmacopœia, and the nomenclature introduced by the Edinburgh College, more especially varies from that of the others; as the titles both of the more simple and of

the compound medicines, have in all of them been influenced by the state of general science at the period of their respective publications; and as the language of Chemistry, from the important discoveries of modern Philosophers, is undergoing continual and almost daily change, it has been judged advisable to dispose the whole of the formulæ in alphabetical order, adopting the nomenclature of the London College as the general standard of reference.

The present publication may therefore be regarded as a Dictionary of the three Pharmacopœias, in which, although each article will be found in its proper place, it has in numerous instances been deemed necessary to refer its description, either to what is technically termed its base, or to some more appropriate corresponding or analogous form, and in some few instances to a general head. Thus the solution of lime in water is noticed both under the name of *Aqua* and of *Liquor*,

but its mode of preparation is only given under that of *Calcis liquor.* The *Liquor volatilis cornu cervini* and the volatile spirits are naturally classed with the preparations of Ammonia; the *Ferri rubigo* is referred to the *Ferri carbonas*; and the *Electuarium sennæ* of the Dublin College immediately follows the *Confectio sennæ* of the London; while the several volatile and fixed oils are ranged under the respective heads of *Olea distillata*, and *Olea expressa*.

The titles of such formulæ, as are not in strict literal order, are distinguished by the italic character, and will be found subordinate to some preceding article: the *Spiritus ammoniæ* of the Dublin, and the *Alcohol ammoniatum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, are accordingly connected with the *Ammoniæ spiritus* of the London.

Under the head of synonyma are placed, when necessary, the corresponding titles of

the other Pharmacopœias, with those also of the preceding London Pharmacopœia, and such as have been rendered familiar by long usage.

When the formulæ of the Colleges vary but little, or chiefly in the proportional quantity of the ingredients employed, such variation is either pointed out in a different character connected with the standard formula itself, or is specified in the notes.

Wherever error might have arisen from the difference of nomenclature adopted by the Colleges, the author has added, in brackets, the more common names, or such as are exclusively used by the London College. The acetic acid of this College is therefore constantly pointed out as distilled vinegar, that it might not be confounded with the acetic acid of the Dublin (the *Acidum acetosum forte* of the Edinburgh); and the *Alcohol* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia (very different from the alcohol

of the London) is referred to as synonymous with rectified spirit; while the extracts are distinguished, according to their mode of preparation, into fecula, inspissated juice, watery, resinous or spirituous, and extract simply.

In the notes, which are occasionally annexed to different articles, the author has principally attempted to convey, in the most simple and precise terms: first, a clear explanation of the opinions commonly received of the rationale of the different chemical processes; secondly, what is to be expected from the action of the substances employed on each other; and lastly, in what respect the analogous formulæ of the three Colleges agree, and wherein they differ from each other, or from the preceding Pharmacopœia of the London College; and he flatters himself that they will be found useful by those, who are not yet sufficiently conversant with the preparation and employment of remedies.

In the MATERIA MEDICA the articles, which are not inserted in the London catalogue, are distinguished by the letter E, or D, affixed to them, as they occur in one or other of the Pharmacopœias of the Edinburgh or Dublin College.

In the PREPARATIONS and COMPOUNDS the title of each formula with the peculiarities of its composition should also be distinguished by the letter L. E. or D. This has been more particularly attended to as the work proceeded: the omissions in the first pages are noticed at the end of the Preface.

In reviewing the NOMENCLATURE of the three Pharmacopœias, it must be acknowledged, that the mode adopted by the London College in the catalogue of their Materia Medica is very distinct; the name by which each article is to be distinguished in prescription being regularly placed in the first column,

and generally adhered to in the formulæ. A few irregularities however occur.

In the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia we have to lament a great want of uniformity in these respects. In the Materia Medica it is often difficult, if not impossible (no general rule being apparently followed) to distinguish the name intended to be employed from what is description merely; and moreover we often find the article differently designated in the formula, and in the index of new names.

The latter observations apply, but with less force, to the nomenclature of the Dublin College, in which however there is less precision than could have been wished.

The various instances therefore in which the Colleges not only differ from each other, but frequently also from themselves in detached parts of the same work, may be urged in some measure as an excuse for the errors,

into which the translator may have been at first led. As the work proceeded, he was able to correct several inaccuracies, while others, that he has since discovered, must unavoidably be referred to the list of Errata.

To the titles, page 87, line 11; p. 90, l. 1; p. 124, l. 7; p. 144, l. 1; p. 147, l. 9; add L. E. D.—p. 110, l. 2, after syrupus; p. 125, l. 2, before &c. p. 142, l. 1; add L. E.—p. 83, l. 8; p. 108, l. 13; p. 119, l. 1; p. 125, l. 7; p. 139, l. 5; p. 159, l. 17; p. 160, l. 8; add L. D.—p. 125, l. 2, after coctum; p. 161, l. 10, after L. add E.—p. 96, l. 1, after E. add D.—and to all the others without reference add L.

ALTERATIONS and CORRECTIONS, including ADDITIONS from the last Numbers of Woodville's Medical Botany.

Page 13, line 10 *dele* — 15, 14 *read* ARNICÆ; 21 E. "album, D."—17, 22 *for* E. *read* resina liquida, E.—18, 18 *dele* the—19, 9 *for* E. *read* balsamum, E. Benzoe, resina, D.—21, 9 *dele*—24, 6 *dele* Woodv. pl. 135—25, 20 *read* *Syn.* Castoreum rossicum, E. D.—27, 8 *dele* P. macrocephalus—30, 13 *read* 177—258 — 31, 19 *for* E. *read* resina liquida, E.—32, 8 *read* *Syn.* Cornu cervi, E.; 18 *read* 176—259; 20 *for* sativus *read* anglicus—33, 18 *insert after* employed *a full stop, and dele the remainder.*—34, 17 *after* E. *dele* D.—36, 20 *dele*—37, 2 *add* E.; 11 *read* 49—267.—38, 10 *dele* *Syn.*—41, 21 *and* 42, 1 *read* Hyoscyam.—42, 19 *add* Woodv. 203—274.—43, 11 *read* folia, E.—45, 4 *read* 205—271.—52, 14 *read* Gummi-resina; 19 *after* Oleum *add* Oleæ.—53, 5 *read* 185—138.—54, 1 *read* album; 13 *for* E. *read* Oleum fixum, E.; 18 *add* 2145.—55, 11 *for* Abietis resina *read* Pix arida.—56, 5 *read* LENTISCI; 11 *after* D. *add* Pini abietis resina (sponte) concreta, E. 21 *after* resin *insert* L.; 23 *dele* and synonymous, &c.—60 *at top insert* QUERCUS CERRIS. *Cyniphidis nidus* Galla *dictus*, E. *vide* Gallæ; 11 *add* Lambert, pines, 1. pl. 2.—64, 14 *read* 196—266.—67, 7 *read* SCILLÆ.—72, 20 *read* Styracis balsamum.—73, 14 *for* Bark *read* Febrifuge.—75, 5 *for* E. *read* resina liquida, E.—76, 18 *read* 9—181*.—77, 16 *and* 17 *read* TRITICUM HYBERNUM. Farina, Amylum, E. *vide* Farina, Amylum.—78, 1 *dele* E.; 3 *read* VALERIANÆ; 10 *read* 100—257; 20 *after* E. *read* V. album hispanicum et rhenanum, D.—80, 3 *read* 133—252.—90, 5 *add* (*two pounds*, D. *sixteen ounces*, E.); 6 *add* (*two pounds*, D. *one pound*, E.)—

94, 2 *and* 12 *read* fluidounces.—96, 3 *read Syn.* Sal succini.—100, 10 *add (three pounds,* E.); 11 *add (one pound,* E.) 107, 11 *for* ether *read* acid.—125, 5 *and* 6 *dele*—132, 17 *after Syn. read* Sulphuretum; 21 *add (four pounds,* E.)—137, 7 *dele* by weight.—138, 18 *add* page 113; 23 *dele* Aq.—142, 8 *for* fresh *read* new.—143, 12 *read Limonum.*—145, 16 *read* increased by the London College.—146, 11 *read vide* Liquor Picis liquidæ.—147, 3 *read* Aqua, page 113.—169, 2 *read* Sub*carbonatis.*—254, 9 *read* Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus.—296, 5 *read* Ferrum.—313, 4 *read* thirty-two.—327, 13 *place the comma after* which.

THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA ENLARGED.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

Two kinds of Weights are used in England, one in the valuation of gold and silver, and the other in that of almost every other kind of merchandise. In this work the former, which is also called *Troy-weight*, is employed, and the pound is divided in the following way, viz.

A pound lb.	contains	Twelve ounces	℥
An ounce	contains	Eight drachms	ʒ
A drachm	contains	Three scruples	℈
A scruple	contains	Twenty grains	gr.

The signs, by which the weights are usually expressed, are affixed to the terms.

There is also a difference in the measuring of liquids, one kind of measure being used for beer and another for wine; the latter is here adopted; and for liquids measures derived from the wine-gallon are employed.

The size of the wine-gallon is fixed by the statutes of the realm, and for medical purposes it is divided as follows, viz.

A gallon	contains	Eight pints	O[a]
A pint	contains	Sixteen fluidounces	f℥
A fluidounce	contains	Eight fluidrachms	fʒ
A fluidrachm	contains	Sixty minims.	♏ *

The signs are also affixed, by which each measure may be expressed.

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* *Lest any error should arise in weights and measures from the indiscriminate application of the same terms,*[b] *the London College have, after*

[a] The initial letter of *Octarius*, or the *eighth part of a gallon*, corresponding with the English term pint. T.

[b] The Latin term *Libra*, signifies both a pound, and a pint; and that of *Uncia*, an ounce, was formerly applied to both weights and measures: aware of this, the Edinburgh College order every article to be weighed; permitting however, wine, water, and watery liquids to be measured. T.

due consideration, devised new ones, which, they think, a little practice will render familiar.

They moreover determine the more minute quantities of liquids by a glass measure, regularly graduated by transverse lines. The usual method of measuring by drops, they observe, is very fallacious and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general, nearly twice as many drops as of water.

In addition to this explanation it must be noticed, that in this work the quantity of dry substances is invariably determined by *weight*, and that of liquids by *measure*, unless it be otherwise particularly expressed.

Care should be taken, that neither copper nor lead enter into the composition of the substances, from which are made mortars, measures, funnels, or other vessels, in which medicines are either prepared or kept: on this account vessels of earthen-ware, glazed with lead, should never be employed.

Preparations of the acids, alkalies, earths, metals, and salts also of every kind, ought to be kept in bottles with stoppers.

The degrees of temperature are to be measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer; and when a BOILING HEAT *(calor fervens)* is directed, a temperature of 212 degrees is meant. A GENTLE HEAT *(calor lenis)* denotes a temperature between 90 and 100; and by a MEDIUM HEAT *(calor medius,* Ph. Dubl.) is intended a temperature between 100 and 200.

In DIGESTION the Dublin College mean, unless it is otherwise directed, a gentle heat to be employed; and by MACERATION, a temperature between 60 and 90.

In speaking of SPECIFIC GRAVITY, the substance in question is supposed to be at the temperature of 55.[c]

A WATER BATH is implied, when any substance, with its containing vessel, is heated either by immersion in boiling water itself, or by exposure to its vapour.

A SAND BATH is formed of sand, which is to be gradually heated, and in which any substance, contained in a proper vessel, is placed.

[c] Of 60, Ph. Dubl.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN

PHARMACOPŒIAS.

In the following Catalogue, VEGETABLES are not only particularised, as in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias, from Willdenow's edition of the Species Plantarum of Linnæus *(Berlin*, 1797, *et seq.)*, ANIMALS according to Gmelin's edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus *(Leipsick*, 1788, *et seq.)*, and CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES according to the modern nomenclature; but reference is also given in almost every article to other sources of correct information; especially to the Flora Britannica of Dr. Smith, and to the figures of plants in the first and second [d] edition of Woodville's Medical Botany, and in the no less elegant work of English Botany by Smith and Sowerby.

Note. E. refers to the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia of 1805.
D. to the Dublin of 1807.
* to titles substituted for others less familiar, and not in the London Materia Medica.
The articles in the London Catalogue have no distinguishing letters affixed to them, an omission the author would willingly have corrected if possible.

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[d] As the plates are differently numbered in these editions, it has been thought proper to refer to both. T.

MATERIA MEDICA.

ABIETIS RESINA. Spruce Fir Resin, the concrete resin.

Pinus Abies. *Norway Spruce Fir.*

Willdenow, 4. 508. Woodville, pl. 208—2. Lambert's Pines, 37. pl. 25.

Syn. Thus, D. Frankincense.

The *prepared* resin of this fir is the *Pix arida,* Pharm. Lond. Dry or Burgundy pitch. The *Pini abietis resina (sponte) concreta,* the concrete resin of the spruce fir of the Edinburgh College, (and only employed in their *Emplastrum meloes vesicatorii compositum)* is the title now applied by them to the *Pix burgundica*; while in the formulæ of the Dublin College these two articles are introduced as distinct preparations, although the *Thus* or frankincense is not noticed in their Materia Medica.

ABROTANI FOLIA, D. Southernwood Leaves.
Artemisia Abrotanum. *Common Southernwood.*
Willd. 3. 1818. Woodv. pl. 119—21.
Syn. Abrotanum mas.

ABSINTHIUM. Common Wormwood, plant.
Artemisia Absinthium. *Common Wormwood.*
Willd. 3. 1844. Woodv. pl. 130—22. Smith Flor. Brit. 864. English Botany, 1230.
Syn. Art. Absinthium, E. Abs. vulgare, D.

ABSINTHII MARITIMI CACUMINA, D. Sea-Wormwood Tops.
Artemisia maritima. *Drooping-flowered Sea-Wormwood.*
Willd. 3. 1833. Woodv. pl. 122—24. Sm. 864. E. B. 1706.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. Acacia Gum.
Acacia vera. *Gum Arabic Acacia.*
Willd. 4. 1085.
Syn. Gummi Arabicum, D. Gummi Mimosæ niloticæ, E. *Woodv. pl.* 67—158.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. Sorrel Leaves.
Rumex acetosa. *Common Sorrel.*
Willd. 2. 260. Woodv. pl. 69—230. Sm. 296. E. B. 127
Syn. R. acetosa, E.

ACETOSELLA. Wood-Sorrel, plant.

Oxalis acetosella. *Common Wood-Sorrel.*

Willd. 2. 780. Woodv. pl. 20—201. Sm. 491. E.B. 762.

ACETUM. Vinegar.

Impure Acetic Acid.

Syn. Acidum acetosum, E. Acetum vini, D. Wine Vinegar.

ACIDUM CITRICUM CRYSTALLIS CONCRETUM, D. *vide* Preparations.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Acid.

Syn. Acidum vitriolicum.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water, as 1.850 to 1.000.

ACONITI FOLIA. Aconite Leaves.

Aconitum Napellus. *Monkshood.*

Willd. 2. 1235. Woodv. pl. 6—165.

Aconitum neomantanum, D. *Mountain Wolfsbane.*

Willd. 2. 1236.

Syn. A. Napellus, E.

ACORUS, D. ACORUS CALAMUS, E. *vide* Calamus.

ADEPS. Lard.

Sus Scrofa. *The Hog.*

Gmelin, 217. Shaw's Gen. Zool. 2. 459.

Syn. Suis Scrofæ Adeps, E. Adeps suillus, D.

Axungia porcina.

ÆRUGO. Verdigris.

Impure Subacetate of Copper.

Syn. Sub-acetis Cupri, E.

ÆSCULI HIPPOCASTANI CORTEX, E. D. ET SEMINA, E. Horse-Chestnut Bark. Horse-Chestnuts.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. *Horse-Chestnut.*

Willd. 2. 285. Woodv. pl. 128—217.

*AGARICUS, E. Agaric.

Boletus igniarius. *Touchwood Boletus,* or *Agaric.*

Woodv. pl. 274—273. Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, 4. 326.

Syn. B. igniarius, E.

AGRIMONIA, D. Agrimony, plant.

Agrimonia Eupatoria. *Common agrimony.*

Willd. 3. 875. Woodv. pl. 258—180. Sm. 511. E. B. 1335

ALCOHOL, E. *vide* Spiritus rectificatus.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM, E. *vide* Spiritus tenuior.

ALLII RADIX. Garlic Root.

Allium sativum. *Common cultivated Garlic.*

Willd. 2. 68. Woodv. pl. 168—256.

Syn. A. sativum, E.

ALOES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. Extract of Spiked Aloe.

Aloe spicata. *Spiked Aloe.*

Willd. 2. 185.

Syn. Aloe socotorina, Gummi resina, E. D. (*ex Aloe perfoliata*, E. *Willd.* 2. 185. *Woodv. pl.* 202—260.)

ALOES VULGARIS EXTRACTUM. Extract of common Aloe.

Aloe vulgaris. *Common Aloe.*

Sibthorp Flor. Græc.[f] Sloane's Hist. of Jamaica, 1. 245.

Syn. Aloe hepatica, Gummi-resina, E. D. (*ex Aloe perfoliata*, E. *ex Aloe sinuata*, D.? Willd. 2. 187.) A. barbadensis.

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[f] As a full description of this plant will be given in Sibthorp's great work now under publication by Dr. Smith, that author has been quoted by the London College. *Dr. Powell.*

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA, ET RADIX. Marshmallow Leaves and Root.

Althææ officinalis. *Officinal Marshmallow.*

Willd. 3. 770. Woodv. 53—198. Sm. 739. E. B. 147.

Syn. A. officinalis, E.

ALUMEN. Alum.

A Supersulphate of Alumine and Potash.

Syn. Sulphas Aluminæ, E. Sulphate of Alumine.

AMMONIACUM, "GUMMI-RESINA." Ammoniacum, gum-resin.

Heracleum gummiferum. *Ammoniacum Cow-Parsnip.*

Willd. Hort. Berol. Tom. 1. pl. 53—54.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. Muriate of Ammonia.

A Muriate of Ammonia.

Syn. Sal ammoniacum, D.

AMOMUM REPENS, E. *vide* Cardamomum.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER, E. *vide* Zingiber.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. Bitter Almonds.

AMYGDALÆ DULCES. Sweet Almonds.

Amygdalus communis. *Common Almond.*
var. γ. the bitter.
var. β. the sweet.
Willd. 2. 982. Woodv. pl. 83—183.
Syn. A. communis (dulcis), E.

AMYLUM. Starch.
Triticum Hybernum. *Winter,* or *Lammas Wheat.*
Willd. 1. 477.
Syn. T. Hybernum, E.

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS, E. *vide* Balsamum gileadense.

ANCHUSÆ RADIX, D. Alkanet Root.
Anchusa tinctoria. *Dyer's Bugloss,* or *Alkanet.*
Willd. 1. 758. Woodv. pl. 92—106.
Syn. A. tinctoria, E.

ANETHI SEMINA. Dill Seed.
Anethum graveolens. *Common Dill.*
Willd. 1. 1469. Woodv. pl. 159—48.

ANETHUM FŒNICULUM, E. *vide* Fœniculum.

ANGELICA RADIX, FOLIA, E. ET SEMINA, E. D. Angelica Root, Leaves, and Seed.

Angelica Archangelica. *Garden Angelica.*

Willd. 1. 1428. Woodv. pl. 50—35. Sm. 311. E. B.

Syn. A. Archangelica, E.

ANGUSTURA, E. D. *vide* Cusparia.

ANISI SEMINA. Aniseed.

Pimpinella Anisum. *Anise.*

Willd. 1. 1473. Woodv. pl. 180—52.

Syn. P. Anisum, E.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. Chamomile Flowers, the single flowers.

Anthemis nobilis. *Common Chamomile.*

Willd. 3. 2180. Woodv. pl. 103—19. Sm. 904. E. B. 980.

Syn. A. nobilis, E. Chamæmelum, D.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, E. *vide* Pyrethrum.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. Sulphuret of Antimony.

A Sulphuret of Antimony.

APIUM PETROSELINUM, E. *vide* Petroselinum.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI, E. *vide* Uva Ursi.

ARCTIUM LAPPA, E. *vide* Bardana.

ARGENTUM. Silver.
Refined Silver.

ARI RADIX, D. Arum Root.
Arum maculatum. *Common or Spotted Arum.*
Willd. 4. 483. Woodv. pl. 25—249. Sm. 1023. E. B. 1298.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, E. *vide* Serpentaria.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horseradish Root.
Cochlearia Armoracia. *Horseradish.*
Willd. 3. 451. Woodv. pl. 150—145. Sm. 690. E. B.
Syn. C. armoracia, E. Raphanus rusticanus, D.

ARNICI FLORES, ET RADIX, D. Arnica Flowers, and Root.
Arnica montana. *Mountain Arnica.*
Willd. 3. 2106. Woodv. pl. 4—17.
Syn. A. montana, E.

ARSENICI OXYDUM. White Oxyd of Arsenic.[h]
Syn. O. Arsenici, E. Arsenicum, D.

[h] The common White Arsenic of the shops. T.

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM, E. *vide* Absinthium.

ARTEMISIA SANTONICA, E. *vide* Santonicum.

ASARI FOLIA. Asarabacca Leaves.
Asarum Europæum. *Common Asarabacca.*
Willd. 2. 838. Woodv. pl. 86—66. Sm. 509. E. B. 1083.
Syn. A. Europæum, E.

ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI-RESINA. Assafœtida Gum-resin.
Ferula Assafœtida. *Assafœtida Gigantic-Fennel.*
Willd. 1. 1413. Woodv. pl. 8—43.
Syn. F. Assafœtida, E.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA, E. *vide* Tragacantha.

ATROPA BELLADONNA, E. *vide* Belladonna.

AVENÆ SEMINA. Oats, the husked seeds.
Avena sativa. *Cultivated Oat.*
Willd. 1. 1446.
Syn. A. sativa, E.

AURANTII BACCÆ. Seville Oranges.
Citrus Aurantium. *Orange Tree.*
Willd. 3. 1427. Woodv. pl. 183—188.
Syn. C. Aurantium, E. Aurantium Hispalensë, D.

*AURANTII BACCÆ IMMATURÆ, D. Unripe Orange Berries.
Syn. A. Fructus immaturus, D. Curassoa Oranges.

AURANTII CORTEX. Orange Peel, the outer rind of the berries.

AURANTII FLORUM AQUA STILLATITIA, D. Orange-Flower Water.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE, D. *vide* Terebinthina Canadensis.

BALSAMUM COPAIBÆ, D. *vide* Copaiba.

*BALSAMUM GILEADENSE, E. Balsam of Gilead.
Amyris Gileadensis. *Balsam of Gilead Amyris.*
Willd. 2. 334. Woodv. pl. 192—214.
Syn. A. Gileadensis, E.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Peruvian Balsam.
Myroxylon peruiferum. *Sweet-smelling Balsam Tree.*
Syn. M. peruiferum, E.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Balsam of Tolu.
Toluifera Balsamum. *Balsam of Tolu Tree.*
Willd. 2. 545. Woodv. pl. 193—115.
Syn. T. Balsamum, E.

BARDANÆ RADIX, D. Burdock Root.
Arctium Lappa. *Common Burdock.*
Willd. 3. 1631. Woodv. pl. 15—13. Sm. 844. E. B. 1228.
Syn. A. Lappa, E.

BARILLA, D. *vide* Soda impura.

*BARYTIS CARBONAS, E. Carbonate of Baryte.
Syn. Carb. Barytæ, E. Barytes. Terra ponderosa.

*BARYTIS SULPHAS, E. Sulphate of Baryte.
Syn. Sulphas the Barytæ, E. Barytes. Terra ponderosa vitriolata.

BECABUNGA, D. Brooklime, plant.
Veronica Becabunga. *Brooklime-Speedwell.*
Willd. 1. 64. Woodv. pl. 7—132. Sm. 20. E. B. 655.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. Belladonna Leaves.
Atropa Belladonna. *Dwale,* or *Deadly Nightshade.*
Willd. 1. 1017. Woodv. pl. 1—82. Sm. 255. E. B. 592.
Syn. A. Belladonna, E. Solanum lethale.

BENZOINUM. Benzoin, the balsam.
Styrax Benzoin. *Benzoin* or *Benjamin Tree.*
Willd. 2. 623. Woodv. pl. 72—102.
Syn. S. Benzoin, E. Benzoe, D. Gum Benjamin.

BISTORTÆ RADIX. Bistort Root.
Polygonum Bistorta. *Great Bistort,* or *Snake-weed.*
Willd. 2. 441. Woodv. pl. 34—232. Sm. 427. E. B. 509.
Syn. P. Bistorta, E.

BITUMEN PETROLEUM, E. *vide* Petroleum.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS, E. *vide* Agaricus.

BORAS SODÆ, E. BORAX, D. *vide* Sodæ Boras.

BUBON GALBANUM, E. *vide* Galbanum.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM. "Essential" Oil of Cajuputi.

Melaleuca Cajuputi. *Cajeputi Melaleuca.*
Syn. M. Leucadendron, E.

CALAMI RADIX. Sweet Flag Root.
Acorus Calamus. *Sweet Flag.*
Willd. 2. 199. Woodv. pl. 173—248. Sm. 373. E. B. 356.
Syn. A. Calamus, E. Acorus; (Calamus aromaticus,) D.

CALAMINA. Calamine.
An impure Carbonate of Zinc.
Syn. Carbonas Zinci impurus, E. Calaminaris, D.[i] Lapis Calaminaris.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. Calumba Root.
The produce of a plant not yet named.
Syn. Colomba, E. Colombo, D.

*CALX. a. *Ex lapide calcareo.* b. *Ex testis Conchyliorum,* E. Et CALX, RECENS USTA, D. *vide* Preparations.

CAMBOGIÆ "GUMMI RESINA." Camboge Gum-resin.

[i] An Oxyd of Zinc employed by those who make Brass, D.

Stalagmitis Cambogioides. *Camboge Stalagmitis.*

Willd. 4. 980. Woodv. Append. 165.

Syn. Gambogia, E. D.

CAMPHORA. Camphor, a peculiar concrete substance prepared by sublimation.[k]

Laurus Camphora. *Camphor Tree.*

Willd. 2. 478. Woodv. pl. 155—236.

Syn. L. Camphora, E.

CANCER PAGURUS ET ASTACUS, E. *vide* Cancrorum Calculi, &c.

CANCRORUM CALCULI (OCULI DICTI), ET CHELÆ, D. Crabs Calculi (called Crabs Eyes). Crabs Claws.

Cancer Pagurus. *The black-clawed* (or *large edible) Crab*, E. D.

Gm. 2973, and Turton's Translation, 3. 744.

Cancer Astacus. *The Craw-fish*, E.

Gm. 2985. Turt. 3. 755.

Syn. C. Pagurus et Astacus; Chelæ, et Lapilli, E.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. Canella Bark.

Canella alba. *Laurel-leaved Canella.*

[k] Distillatione paratum. P. L.

Willd. 2. 851. Woodv. pl. 117—237. Swartz in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 1. 96, 102. pl. 8—2. 356.

Syn. C. alba, E.

CANTHARIS, D. *vide* Lytta.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. Capsicum Berries.

Capsicum annuum. *Annual Capsicum*, or *Guinea Pepper*.

Willd. 1. 1050. Woodv. pl. 144—80.

Syn. C. annuum, E. Piper Indicum.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal, fresh-burnt.

CARBONAS BARYTÆ, E. *vide* Barytis Carbonas.

CARBONAS CALCIS, E.

a. *Creta alba* (White Chalk), *vide* Creta.

b. *Marmor album* (White Marble), *vide* Lapis calcareus.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ IMPURUS, E. *vide* Potassa impura.

CARBONAS SODÆ IMPURUS, E. *vide* Soda impura.

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS, E. *vide* Calamina.

CARDAMINES FLORES, "ET FOLIA, E."

Cuckow-Flower Flowers, and Leaves.

Cardamine pratensis. *Common* or *Meadow Ladies-Smock. Cuckow-Flower.*

Willd. 3. 487. Woodv. pl. 30—143. Sm. 699. E. B. 776.

Syn. C. pratensis, E.

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. Cardamom Seeds.

Elettaria Cardamomum. *Cardamom Elettaria.*

Syn. Amomum repens, E. *Woodv. pl.* 131—251. Cardamomum minus, D.[1]

CARDUI BENEDICTI FOLIA, D. SEU HERBA, E.

Carduus Leaves, or Plant.

Centaurea benedicta. *Blessed Thistle.*

Willd. 3. 2315. Woodv. pl. 42—14.

Syn. C. benedicta, E.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. Figs, the dried fruit.

Ficus Carica. *Common Fig Tree.*

Willd. 4. 1131. Woodv. pl. 130—244.

Syn. F. Carica, E.

CARUI SEMINA. Carraway Seeds.

Carum Carui. *Common Carraway.*

[1] Vide *Amomum Cardamomum,* Roscoe in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 8. 351, 352. Willd. 1. 8, and *A. repens,* Roscoe 353. Willd. 1. 9.

Willd. 1. 1470. Woodv. pl. 45—41. Sm. 330. E. B. 1503.
Syn. C. Carui, E.

CARYOPHYLLI. Cloves, the dried unexpanded flowers

Eugenia caryophyllata. *Clove Tree.*
Willd. 2. 965. Woodv. pl. 135.
Syn. Caryophyllus aromaticus, E. D. *Woodv. pl.* 135—193.

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM. "Essential" Oil of Cloves.

CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI FLORES. Clove-Pink Flowers.

Dianthus Caryophyllus. *Clove-Pink, Carnation,* or *July Flower.*
Willd. 2. 674. Woodv. pl. 80—205. Sm. 461. E. B. 214. Sm. in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 2. 299.
Syn. D. Caryophyllus, E.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. Cascarilla Bark.

Croton Cascarilla. *Cascarilla. Willow-leaved Croton.*
Willd. 4. 531.? Woodv. pl. 41—222.?[m]
Syn. C. Eleutheria, E.

[m] See also *Clutia Eluteria,* pl. 211—223.

CASSIÆ LIGNEÆ CORTEX, ET FLORES NONDUM EXPLICITI, D. Cassia Cinnamon Bark, and Flower-Buds.

Laurus Cassia. *Cassia Tree. Wild Cinnamon.*

Willd. 2. 477.

Syn. L. Cassia, E.

CASSIÆ PULPA. Purging Cassia Pulp, of the pods.

Cassia Fistula. *Purging Cassia.*

Willd. 2. 518. Woodv. pl. 163—160.

Syn. C. Fistula, E. C. fistularis, D.

CASSIA SENNA, E. *vide* Senna.

CASTOREUM. Castor, a peculiar concrete substance "which collects in follicles near the anus, E."

Castor Fiber (Rossicus). *Common Beaver (of Russia).*

Gm. 124. Shaw's Gen. Zool. 1. 30.

Syn. Castor Fiber, E. Castoreum Rossicum, et Canadense, D.

CATECHU EXTRACTUM. Catechu Extract, "from the wood."

Acacia Catechu. *Catechu Acacia.*
Willd. 4. 1079. *Mimosa Catechu.* Woodv. pl. 66—157.
Syn. Mimosa Catechu, E. Terra Japonica.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA, E. *vide* Carduus benedictus.

CENTAURII CACUMINA. Centaury Tops "in flower, E. D."
Chironia Centaurium. *Common* or *Lesser Centaury.*
Willd. 1. 1068. Woodv. pl. 157—96. Sm. 257. E. B. 417.
Syn. Chironia Centaurium, E. Centaureum minus, D.

CEPÆ RADIX, D. Onion Root.
Allium Cepa. *Common Onion.*
Willd. 2. 80.

CERA ALBA. White Wax; and
CERA FLAVA. Yellow Wax, the nest or comb of the
Apis mellifica. *Common Bee.*
Gm. 2774.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast.

CERUSSA, D. *vide* Plumbi Carbonas.

Cervus elaphus, E. *vide* Cornua.

Cetaceum. Cetaceum, a peculiar concrete substance "found within the scull, and called Spermaceti, E."

Physeter macrocephalus. *Blunt-Headed Cachalot.*

Gm. 227. Shaw 2. 497.

Syn. Sperma Ceti, D. P. macrocephalus, E..

Chamædrys, D. Germander, plant.

Teucrium Chamædrys. *Common* or *Wall Germander.*

Willd. 3. 28. Woodv. pl. 243—130. Sm. 607. E. B. 680.

Chamæmelum, D. *vide* Anthemis.

Chironia centaurium, E. *vide* Centaurium.

Cicuta, D. *vide* Conium.

Cinara scolymus, E. *vide* Cynara.

Cinchonæ caribææ cortex, E. Caribean Cinchona Bark.

Cinchona Caribæa. *Caribean Cinchona.*

Willd. 1. 959. Wright Phil. Trans. vol. 67. p. 504. fig. 10.

CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX. Heart-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Zea. in "Annal. de Hist. Nat."[a] *C. macrocarpa,* Willd. 1. 958. *C. officinalis,* (Lin. Suppl. 144.) Gm. 5. 361. Woodv. pl. 200—91.

Syn. C. officinalis. b. *flavus,* E. C. flava. Yellow Bark.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX. Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Zea.

Syn. C. officinalis. a. *communis,* E. *Willd.* 1. 957. Cortex Peruvianus, D. Common Peruvian or Quilled Bark.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX. Oblong-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Zea.

Syn. C. officinalis. c. *ruber,* E. Cortex Peruvianus ruber. *Woodv. pl.* 201—92. Red Bark.

[a] Madrid, 1800.

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS, a. *communis.* b. *flavus.* c. *ruber,* E. *vide* C. lancif. C. cordif. C. oblongif.

CINERES CLAVELLATI, D. *vide* Potassa impura.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. Cinnamon inner Bark.

Laurus Cinnamomum. *Cinnamon Tree.*

Willd. 2. 477. Woodv. pl. 27—233.

Syn. L. Cinnamomum, E.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. "Essential" Oil of Cinnamon.

CITRUS AURANTIUM, E. *vide* Aurantium.

CITRUS MEDICA, E. *vide* Limones.

COCCI. Cochineal, "the dried female insect."

Coccus Cacti. *Cochineal.*

Gm. 2220. Shaw, 6. 189, 191.

Syn. Coccinella, D. Coccus Cacti, E.

COCHLEARIA, E. D. Scurvygrass, plant.

Cochlearia officinalis. *Common Scurvy-grass.*

Wild. 3. 448. Woodv. pl. 29—112. Sm. 688. E. B. 551.

Syn. C. officinalis, E.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA, E. *vide* Armoracia.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS, E. *vide* Cochlearia.

COCOS BUTYRACEA, E. *vide* Palma.

COLCHICI RADIX. Meadow-Saffron Root.[o]

Colchicum autumnale. *Common Meadow-Saffron.*

Willd. 2. 272. Woodv. pl. 177. Sm. 399. E. B. 133.

Syn. C. autumnale, E.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. Colocynth Pulp, "or pith of the fruit, D."[p]

Cucumis Colocynthis. *Bitter Apple. Coloquintida.*

Willd. 4. 611. Woodv. pl. 175—71.

Syn. C. Colocynthis, E.

COLOMBO, D. *vide* Calumba.

[o] Gathered early in the spring, just as the leaves begin to appear, D.

[p] The seeds and rind being rejected, E.

CONII FOLIA "ET SEMINA, E. NONDUM MATURA, D." Hemlock Leaves, and "unripe" Seeds.

Conium maculatum. *Common Hemlock.*

Willd. 1. 1395. Woodv. pl. 22—42. Sm. 302. E. B. 1191.

Syn. C. maculatum, E. Cicuta, D.[q]

CONTRAJERVÆ RADIX. Contrayerva Root.

Dorstenia Contrajerva. *Angular-leaved Dorstenia.*

Willd. 1. 683. Woodv. pl. 51—240.

Syn. D. Contrajerva, E.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA, E. *vide* Jalapa.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA, E. *vide* Scammonium.

COPAIBA. Copaiba, the liquid resin.

Copaifera officinalis. *Balsam of Copaiva Tree.*

Willd. 2. 630. Woodv. pl. 137—216.

Syn. C. officinalis, E. Balsamum Copaibæ, D.

q This name is now very properly dropped, and the generic title of the Common Hemlock substituted for it. The *Cicuta virosa*, Long-leaved Water-Hemlock or Water Cowbane (the only indigenous species we have of the genus *Cicuta*) is a powerful poison. T.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. Coriander Seeds.

Coriandrum sativum. *Common Coriander.*

Willd. 1. 1448. Woodv. pl. 181—53. Sm. 320. E. B. 67.

Syn. C. sativum, E.

CORNUA "CERVINA, D." Hartshorn.

Cervus Elaphus. *The Stag.*[r]

Gm. 176. Shaw 2, 261, 276.

Syn. C. Elaphus, E.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS, D. *vide* Cinchona lancifol.

CRETA. Chalk.

A friable Carbonate of Lime.

Syn. Carbonas Calcis. a. *White Chalk*, E.

CROCI STIGMATA. Saffron, the stigma or summit of the pistil.[s]

Crocus sativus (Anglicus). *(English) Autumnal or Saffron Crocus.*

Willd. 1. 194. Woodv. pl. 176. Sm. 39. *C. autumnalis*, E. B. 343.

Syn. C. sativus, E.

r Male, the stag, hart, or red-deer; female, the hind.

s The *Hay* saffron, as it is called, should always be used. Saffron, sold in the form of *Cake*, is a vile composition made up with treacle, and contains very little saffron. T.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, E. *vide* Colocynthis.

CUMINI SEMINA. Cumin Seed.

Cuminum Cyminum. *Common Cumin.*

Willd. I. 1440. Woodv. pl. 191—56.

CUPRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Copper.

Syn. S. Cupri, E. D. Cuprum vitriolatum. Vitriolum cœruleum.

CUPRUM, E. D. Copper.

Ærugo, D. *Verdigris.*[t]

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. Cusparia Bark.

Cusparia febrifuga.

Bonpland Voyage.[u]

Syn. Angustura, E. D.

[t] Copper in its *metallic state* is not directed either in the Edinb. or Dubl. Pharm. In the latter it is inserted as if synonimous with *Ærugo*, yet we find, whenever Verdigris is intended, the term Ærugo constantly employed: "Cuprum, D." therefore inserted under the article ÆRUGO should be erased. T.

[u] The *Angustura* is to be described under this new title in the *Plantes Equinoxiales* of Humboldt and Bonpland.

94, 2 *and* 12 *read* fluidounces.—96, 3 *read Syn.* Sal succini.—100, 10 *add (three pounds,* E.); 11 *add (one pound,* E.) 107, 11 *for* ether *read* acid.—125, 5 *and* 6 *dele*—132, 17 *after Syn. read* Sulphuretum; 21 *add (four pounds,* E.)—137, 7 *dele* by weight.—138, 18 *add* page 113; 23 *dele* Aq.—142, 8 *for* fresh *read* new.—143, 12 *read Limonum.*—145, 16 *read* increased by the London College.—146, 11 *read vide* Liquor Picis liquidæ.—147, 3 *read* Aqua, page 113.—169, 2 *read* Sub*carbonatis.*—254, 9 *read* Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus.—296, 5 *read* Ferrum.—313, 4 *read* thirty-two.—327, 13 *place the comma after* which.

THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA

ENLARGED.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

Two kinds of Weights are used in England, one in the valuation of gold and silver, and the other in that of almost every other kind of merchandise. In this work the former, which is also called *Troy-weight*, is employed, and the pound is divided in the following way, viz.

A pound lb.	contains	Twelve ounces ℥
An ounce	contains	Eight drachms ʒ
A drachm	contains	Three scruples ℈
A scruple	contains	Twenty grains gr.

The signs, by which the weights are uſually expressed, are affixed to the terms.

There is also a difference in the measuring of liquids, one kind of measure being used for beer and another for wine; the latter is here adopted; and for liquids measures derived from the wine-gallon are employed.

The size of the wine-gallon is fixed by the statutes of the realm, and for medical purposes it is divided as follows, viz.

A gallon	contains	Eight pints	O[a]
A pint		Sixteen fluidounces	f℥
A fluidounce		Eight fluidrachms	fʒ
A fluidrachm		Sixty minims.	♏ *

The signs are also affixed, by which each measure may be expressed.

* *Lest any error should arise in weights and measures from the indiscriminate application of the same terms,*[b] *the London College have, after*

[a] The initial letter of *Octarius*, or the *eighth part of a gallon*, corresponding with the English term pint. T.

[b] The Latin term *Libra*, signifies both a pound, and a pint; and that of *Uncia*, an ounce, was formerly applied to both weights and measures: aware of this, the Edinburgh College order every article to be weighed; permitting however, wine, water, and watery liquids to be measured. T.

due consideration, devised new ones, which, they think, a little practice will render familiar.

They moreover determine the more minute quantities of liquids by a glass measure, regularly graduated by transverse lines. The usual method of measuring by drops, they observe, is very fallacious and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general, nearly twice as many drops as of water.

In addition to this explanation it must be noticed, that in this work the quantity of dry substances is invariably determined by *weight,* and that of liquids by *measure,* unless it be otherwise particularly expressed.

Care should be taken, that neither copper nor lead enter into the composition of the substances, from which are made mortars, measures, funnels, or other vessels, in which medicines are either prepared or kept: on this account vessels of earthen-ware, glazed with lead, should never be employed.

Preparations of the acids, alkalies, earths, metals, and salts also of every kind, ought to be kept in bottles with stoppers.

The degrees of temperature are to be measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer; and when a BOILING HEAT *(calor fervens)* is directed, a temperature of 212 degrees is meant. A GENTLE HEAT *(calor lenis)* denotes a temperature between 90 and 100; and by a MEDIUM HEAT *(calor medius,* Ph. Dubl.) is intended a temperature between 100 and 200.

In DIGESTION the Dublin College mean, unless it is otherwise directed, a gentle heat to be employed; and by MACERATION, a temperature between 60 and 90.

In speaking of SPECIFIC GRAVITY, the substance in question is supposed to be at the temperature of 55.[c]

A WATER BATH is implied, when any substance, with its containing vessel, is heated either by immersion in boiling water itself, or by exposure to its vapour.

A SAND BATH is formed of sand, which is to be gradually heated, and in which any substance, contained in a proper vessel, is placed.

[c] Of 60, Ph. Dubl.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN

PHARMACOPŒIAS.

IN the following Catalogue, VEGETABLES are not only particularised, as in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias, from Willdenow's edition of the Species Plantarum of Linnæus (*Berlin*, 1797, *et seq.*), ANIMALS according to Gmelin's edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus (*Leipsick*, 1788, *et seq.*), and CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES according to the modern nomenclature; but reference is also given in almost every article to other sources of correct information; especially to the Flora Britannica of Dr. Smith, and to the figures of plants in the first and second[d] edition of Woodville's Medical Botany, and in the no less elegant work of English Botany by Smith and Sowerby.

Note. E. refers to the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia of 1805.
D. to the Dublin of 1807.
* to titles substituted for others less familiar, and not in the London Materia Medica.
The articles in the London Catalogue have no distinguishing letters affixed to them, an omission the author would willingly have corrected if possible.

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[d] As the plates are differently numbered in these editions, it has been thought proper to refer to both. T.

MATERIA MEDICA.

ABIETIS RESINA. Spruce Fir Resin, the concrete resin.

Pinus Abies. *Norway Spruce Fir.*

Willdenow, 4. 508. Woodville, pl. 208—2. Lambert's Pines, 37. pl. 25.

Syn. Thus, D. Frankincense.

The *prepared* resin of this fir is the *Pix arida*, Pharm. Lond. Dry or Burgundy pitch. The *Pini abietis resina (sponte) concreta*, the concrete resin of the spruce fir of the Edinburgh College, (and only employed in their *Emplastrum meloes vesicatorii compositum)* is the title now applied by them to the *Pix burgundica*; while in the formulæ of the Dublin College these two articles are introduced as distinct preparations, although the *Thus* or frankincense is not noticed in their Materia Medica.

ABROTANI FOLIA, D. Southernwood Leaves.
Artemisia Abrotanum. *Common Southernwood.*
Willd. 3. 1818. Woodv. pl. 119—21.
Syn. Abrotanum mas.

ABSINTHIUM. Common Wormwood, plant.
Artemisia Absinthium. *Common Wormwood.*
Willd. 3. 1844. Woodv. pl. 130—21. Smith Flor. Brit. 864. English Botany, 1230.
Syn. Art. Absinthium, E. Abs. vulgare, D.

ABSINTHII MARITIMI CACUMINA, D. Sea-Wormwood Tops.
Artemisia maritima. *Drooping-flowered Sea-Wormwood.*
Willd. 3. 1833. Woodv. pl. 122—24. Sm. 864. E. B. 1706.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. Acacia Gum.
Acacia vera. *Gum Arabic Acacia.*
Willd. 4. 1085.
Syn. Gummi Arabicum, D. Gummi Mimosæ niloticæ, E. *Woodv. pl.* 67—158.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. Sorrel Leaves.
Rumex acetosa. *Common Sorrel.*
Willd. 2. 260. Woodv. pl. 69—230. Sm. 296. E. B. 127
Syn. R. acetosa, E.

ACETOSELLA. Wood-Sorrel, plant.
Oxalis acetosella. *Common Wood-Sorrel.*
Willd. 2. 780. Woodv. pl. 20—201. Sm. 491. E. B. 762.

ACETUM. Vinegar.
Impure Acetic Acid.
Syn. Acidum acetosum, E. Acetum vini, D.
Wine Vinegar.

ACIDUM CITRICUM CRYSTALLIS CONCRETUM, D. *vide* Preparations.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Acid.
Syn. Acidum vitriolicum.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water, as 1.850 to 1.000.

ACONITI FOLIA. Aconite Leaves.
Aconitum Napellus. *Monkshood.*
Willd. 2. 1235. Woodv. pl. 6—165.
Aconitum neomantanum, D. *Mountain Wolfsbane.*
Willd. 2. 1236.
Syn. A. Napellus, E.

ACORUS, D. ACORUS CALAMUS, E. *vide* Calamus.

Adeps. Lard.
Sus Scrofa. *The Hog.*
Gmelin, 217. Shaw's Gen. Zool. 2. 459.
Syn. Suis Scrofæ Adeps, E. Adeps suillus, D.
Axungia porcina.

Ærugo. Verdigris.
Impure Subacetate of Copper.
Syn. Sub-acetis Cupri, E.

Æsculi hippocastani cortex, E. D. et semina, E. Horse-Chestnut Bark. Horse-Chestnuts.
Æsculus Hippocastanum. *Horse-Chestnut.*
Willd. 2. 285. Woodv. pl. 128—217.

*Agaricus, E. Agaric.
Boletus igniarius. *Touchwood Boletus,* or *Agaric.*
Woodv. pl. 274—273. Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, 4. 326.
Syn. B. igniarius, E.

Agrimonia, D. Agrimony, plant.
Agrimonia Eupatoria. *Common agrimony.*
Willd. 3. 875. Woodv. pl. 258—180. Sm. 511. E. B. 1335

ALCOHOL, E. *vide* Spiritus rectificatus.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM, E. *vide* Spiritus tenuior.

ALLII RADIX. Garlic Root.

Allium sativum. *Common cultivated Garlic.*

Willd. 2. 68. Woodv. pl. 168—256.

Syn. A. sativum, E.

ALOES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. Extract of Spiked Aloe.

Aloe spicata. *Spiked Aloe.*

Willd. 2. 185.

Syn. Aloe socotorina, Gummi resina, E. D. (*ex Aloe perfoliata,* E. *Willd.* 2. 185. *Woodv. pl.* 202—260.)

ALOES VULGARIS EXTRACTUM. Extract of common Aloe.

Aloe vulgaris. *Common Aloe.*

Sibthorp Flor. Græc.[f] Sloane's Hist. of Jamaica, 1. 245.

Syn. Aloe hepatica, Gummi-resina, E. D. (*ex Aloe perfoliata,* E. *ex Aloe sinuata,* D.? Willd. 2. 187.) A. barbadensis.

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[f] As a full description of this plant will be given in Sibthorp's great work now under publication by Dr. Smith, that author has been quoted by the London College. *Dr. Powell.*

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA, ET RADIX. Marshmallow Leaves and Root.

Althææ officinalis. *Officinal Marshmallow.*

Willd 3. 770. Woodv. 53—198. Sm. 739. E. B. 147.

Syn. A. officinalis, E.

ALUMEN. Alum.

A Supersulphate of Alumine and Potash.

Syn. Sulphas Aluminæ, E. Sulphate of Alumine.

AMMONIACUM, "GUMMI-RESINA." Ammoniacum, gum-resin.

Heracleum gummiferum. *Ammoniacum Cow-Parsnip.*

Willd. Hort. Berol. Tom. 1. pl. 53—54.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. Muriate of Ammonia.

A Muriate of Ammonia.

Syn. Sal ammoniacum, D.

AMOMUM REPENS, E. *vide* Cardamomum.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER, E. *vide* Zingiber.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. Bitter Almonds.

AMYGDALÆ DULCES. Sweet Almonds.

Amygdalus communis. *Common Almond.*
var. γ. the bitter.
var. β. the sweet.
Willd. 2. 982. Woodv. pl. 83—183.
Syn. A. communis (dulcis), E.

AMYLUM. Starch.
Triticum Hybernum. *Winter*, or *Lammas Wheat.*
Willd. 1. 477.
Syn. T. Hybernum, E.

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS, E. *vide* Balsamum gileadense.

ANCHUSÆ RADIX, D. Alkanet Root.
Anchusa tinctoria. *Dyer's Bugloss*, or *Alkanet.*
Willd. 1. 758. Woodv. pl. 92—106.
Syn. A. tinctoria, E.

ANETHI SEMINA. Dill Seed.
Anethum graveolens. *Common Dill.*
Willd. 1. 1469. Woodv. pl. 159—48.

ANETHUM FŒNICULUM, E. *vide* Fœniculum.

ANGELICA RADIX, FOLIA, E. ET SEMINA, E. D. Angelica Root, Leaves, and Seed.

Angelica Archangelica. *Garden Angelica.*

Willd. 1. 1428. Woodv. pl. 50—35. Sm. 311. E. B.

Syn. A. Archangelica, E.

ANGUSTURA, E. D. *vide* Cusparia.

ANISI SEMINA. Aniseed.

Pimpinella Anisum. *Anise.*

Willd. 1. 1473. Woodv. pl. 180—52.

Syn. P. Anisum, E.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. Chamomile Flowers, the single flowers.

Anthemis nobilis. *Common Chamomile.*

Willd. 3. 2180. Woodv. pl. 103—19. Sm. 904. E. B. 980.

Syn. A. nobilis, E. Chamæmelum, D.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, E. *vide* Pyrethrum.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. Sulphuret of Antimony.

A Sulphuret of Antimony.

APIUM PETROSELINUM, E. *vide* Petroselinum.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI, E. *vide* Uva Ursi.

ARCTIUM LAPPA, E. *vide* Bardana.

ARGENTUM. Silver.
Refined Silver.

ARI RADIX, D. Arum Root.
Arum maculatum. *Common or Spotted Arum.*
Willd. 4. 483. Woodv. pl. 25—249. Sm. 1023. E.B. 1298.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, E. *vide* Serpentaria.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horseradish Root.
Cochlearia Armoracia. *Horseradish.*
Willd. 3. 451. Woodv. pl. 150—145. Sm. 690. E. B.
Syn. C. armoracia, E. Raphanus rusticanus, D.

ARNICI FLORES, ET RADIX, D. Arnica Flowers, and Root.
Arnica montana. *Mountain Arnica.*
Willd. 3. 2106. Woodv. pl. 4—17.
Syn. A. montana, E.

ARSENICI OXYDUM. White Oxyd of Arsenic.[h]
Syn. O. Arsenici, E. Arsenicum, D.

[h] The common White Arsenic of the shops. T.

Artemisia absinthium, e. *vide* Absinthium.

Artemisia santonica, e. *vide* Santonicum.

Asari folia. Asarabacca Leaves.
Asarum Europæum. *Common Asarabacca.*
Willd. 2. 838. Woodv. pl. 86—66. Sm. 509. E. B. 1083.
Syn. A. Europæum, e.

Assafœtidæ gummi-resina. Assafœtida Gum-resin.
Ferula Assafœtida. *Assafœtida Gigantic-Fennel.*
Willd. 1. 1413. Woodv. pl. 8—43.
Syn. F. Assafœtida, e.

Astragalus tragacantha, e. *vide* Tragacantha.

Atropa belladonna, e. *vide* Belladonna.

Avenæ semina. Oats, the husked seeds.
Avena sativa. *Cultivated Oat.*
Willd. 1. 1446.
Syn. A. sativa, e.

AURANTII BACCÆ. Seville Oranges.
Citrus Aurantium. *Orange Tree.*
Willd. 3: 1427. Woodv. pl. 183—188.
Syn. C. Aurantium, E. Aurantium Hispalense, D.

*AURANTII BACCÆ IMMATURÆ, D. Unripe Orange Berries.
Syn. A. Fructus immaturus, D. Curassoa Oranges.

AURANTII CORTEX. Orange Peel, the outer rind of the berries.

AURANTII FLORUM AQUA STILLATITIA, D. Orange-Flower Water.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE, D. *vide* Terebinthina Canadensis.

BALSAMUM COPAIBÆ, D. *vide* Copaiba.

*BALSAMUM GILEADENSE, E. Balsam of Gilead.
Amyris Gileadensis. *Balsam of Gilead Amyris.*
Willd. 2. 334. Woodv. pl. 192—214.
Syn. A. Gileadensis, E.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Peruvian Balsam.
Myroxylon peruiferum. *Sweet-smelling Balsam Tree.*
Syn. M. peruiferum, E.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Balsam of Tolu.
Toluifera Balsamum. *Balsam of Tolu Tree.*
Willd. 2. 545. Woodv. pl. 193—115.
Syn. T. Balsamum, E.

BARDANÆ RADIX, D. Burdock Root.
Arctium Lappa. *Common Burdock.*
Willd. 3. 1631. Woodv. pl. 15—13. Sm. 844. E. B. 1228.
Syn. A. Lappa, E.

BARILLA, D. *vide* Soda impura.

*BARYTIS CARBONAS, E. Carbonate of Baryte.
Syn. Carb. Barytæ, E. Barytes. Terra ponderosa.

*BARYTIS SULPHAS, E. Sulphate of Baryte.
Syn. Sulphas the Barytæ, E. Barytes. Terra ponderosa vitriolata.

BECABUNGA, D. Brooklime, plant.
Veronica Becabunga. *Brooklime-Speedwell.*
Willd. 1. 64. Woodv. pl. 7—132. Sm. 20. E. B. 655.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. Belladonna Leaves.

Atropa Belladonna. *Dwale,* or *Deadly Nightshade.*

Willd. 1. 1017. Woodv. pl. 1—82. Sm. 255. E. B. 592.

Syn. A. Belladonna, E. Solanum lethale.

BENZOINUM. Benzoin, the balsam.

Styrax Benzoin. *Benzoin* or *Benjamin Tree.*

Willd. 2. 623. Woodv. pl. 72—102.

Syn. S. Benzoin, E. Benzoe, D. Gum Benjamin.

BISTORTÆ RADIX. Bistort Root.

Polygonum Bistorta. *Great Bistort,* or *Snake-weed.*

Willd. 2. 441. Woodv. pl. 34—232. Sm. 427. E. B. 509.

Syn. P. Bistorta, E.

BITUMEN PETROLEUM, E. *vide* Petroleum.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS, E. *vide* Agaricus.

BORAS SODÆ, E. BORAX, D. *vide* Sodæ Boras.

BUBON GALBANUM, E. *vide* Galbanum.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM. "Essential" Oil of Cajuputi.

Melaleuca Cajuputi. *Cajeputi Melaleuca.*
Syn. M. Leucadendron, E.

CALAMI RADIX. Sweet Flag Root.
Acorus Calamus. *Sweet Flag.*
Willd. 2. 199. Woodv. pl. 173—248. Sm. 373. E. B. 356.
Syn. A. Calamus, E. Acorus; (Calamus aromaticus,) D.

CALAMINA. Calamine.
An impure Carbonate of Zinc.
Syn. Carbonas Zinci impurus, E. Calaminaris, D.[i] Lapis Calaminaris.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. Calumba Root.
The produce of a plant not yet named.
Syn. Colomba, E. Colombo, D.

*CALX. a. *Ex lapide calcareo.* b. *Ex testis Conchyliorum,* E. Et CALX, RECENS USTA, D. *vide* Preparations.

CAMBOGIÆ "GUMMI RESINA." Camboge Gum-resin.

[i] An Oxyd of Zinc employed by those who make Brass, D.

Stalagmitis Cambogioides. *Camboge Stalagmitis.*
Willd. 4. 980. Woodv. Append. 165.
Syn. Gambogia, E. D.

CAMPHORA. Camphor, a peculiar concrete substance prepared by sublimation.[k]
Laurus Camphora. *Camphor Tree.*
Willd. 2. 478. Woodv. pl. 155—236.
Syn. L. Camphora, E.

CANCER PAGURUS ET ASTACUS, E. *vide* Cancrorum Calculi, &c.

CANCRORUM CALCULI (OCULI DICTI), ET CHELÆ, D. Crabs Calculi (called Crabs Eyes). Crabs Claws.
Cancer Pagurus. *The black-clawed* (or *large edible*) *Crab*, E. D.
Gm. 2973, and Turton's Translation, 3. 744.
Cancer Astacus. *The Craw-fish*, E.
Gm. 2985. Turt. 3. 755.
Syn. C. Pagurus et Astacus; Chelæ, et Lapilli, E.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. Canella Bark.
Canella alba. *Laurel-leaved Canella.*

[k] Distillatione paratum. P. L.

Willd. 2. 851. Woodv. pl. 117—237. Swartz in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 1. 96, 102. pl. 8—2. 356.

Syn. C. alba, E.

CANTHARIS, D. *vide* Lytta.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. Capsicum Berries.

Capsicum annuum. *Annual Capsicum,* or *Guinea Pepper.*

Willd. 1. 1050. Woodv. pl. 144—80.

Syn. C. annuum, E. Piper Indicum.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal, fresh-burnt.

CARBONAS BARYTÆ, E. *vide* Barytis Carbonas.

CARBONAS CALCIS, E.

a. *Creta alba* (White Chalk), *vide* Creta.

b. *Marmor album* (White Marble), *vide* Lapis calcareus.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ IMPURUS, E. *vide* Potassa impura.

CARBONAS SODÆ IMPURUS, E. *vide* Soda impura.

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS, E. *vide* Calamina.

CARDAMINES FLORES, "ET FOLIA, E."
Cuckow-Flower Flowers, and Leaves.
Cardamine pratensis. *Common* or *Meadow Ladies-Smock. Cuckow-Flower.*
Willd. 3. 487. Woodv. pl. 30—143. Sm. 699. E. B. 776.
Syn. C. pratensis, E.

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. Cardamom Seeds.
ElettariaCardamomum. *CardamomElettaria.*
Syn. Amomum repens, E. *Woodv. pl.* 131—251. Cardamomum minus, D.[1]

CARDUI BENEDICTI FOLIA, D. SEU HERBA, E.
Carduus Leaves, or Plant.
Centaurea benedicta. *Blessed Thistle.*
Willd. 3. 2315. Woodv. pl. 42—14.
Syn. C. benedicta, E.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. Figs, the dried fruit.
Ficus Carica. *Common Fig Tree.*
Willd. 4. 1131. Woodv. pl. 130—244.
Syn. F. Carica, E.

CARUI SEMINA. Carraway Seeds.
Carum Carui. *Common Carraway.*

[1] Vide *Amomum Cardamomum,* Roscoe in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 8. 351, 352. Willd. 1. 8, and *A. repens,* Roscoe 353. Willd. 1. 9.

Willd. 1. 1470. Woodv. pl. 45—41. Sm. 330. E. B. 1503.
Syn. C. Carui, E.

CARYOPHYLLI. Cloves, the dried unexpanded flowers.
Eugenia caryophyllata. *Clove Tree.*
Willd. 2. 965. Woodv. pl. 135.
Syn. Caryophyllus aromaticus, E. D. *Woodv. pl.* 135—193.

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM. "Essential" Oil of Cloves.

CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI FLORES. Clove-Pink Flowers.
Dianthus Caryophyllus. *Clove-Pink, Carnation,* or *July Flower.*
Willd. 2. 674. Woodv. pl. 80—205. Sm. 461. E. B. 214. Sm. in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 2. 299.
Syn. D. Caryophyllus, E.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. Cascarilla Bark.
Croton Cascarilla. *Cascarilla. Willow-leaved Croton.*
Willd. 4. 531.? Woodv. pl. 41—222.?[m]
Syn. C. Eleutheria, E.

[m] See also *Clutia Eluteria,* pl. 211—223.

CASSIÆ LIGNEÆ CORTEX, ET FLORES NONDUM EXPLICITI, D. Cassia Cinnamon Bark, and Flower-Buds.

Laurus Cassia. *Cassia Tree. Wild Cinnamon.*

Willd. 2. 477.

Syn. L. Cassia, E.

CASSIÆ PULPA. Purging Cassia Pulp, of the pods.

Cassia Fistula. *Purging Cassia.*

Willd. 2. 518. Woodv. pl. 163—160.

Syn. C. Fistula, E. C. fistularis, D.

CASSIA SENNA, E. *vide* Senna.

CASTOREUM. Castor, a peculiar concrete substance "which collects in follicles near the anus, E."

Castor Fiber (Rossicus). *Common Beaver (of Russia).*

Gm. 124. Shaw's Gen. Zool. 1. 30.

Syn. Castor Fiber, E. Castoreum Rossicum, et Canadense, D.

CATECHU EXTRACTUM. Catechu Extract, "from the wood."

Acacia Catechu. *Catechu Acacia.*
Willd. 4. 1079. *Mimosa Catechu.* Woodv. pl. 66—157.
Syn. Mimosa Catechu, E. Terra Japonica.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA, E. *vide* Carduus benedictus.

CENTAURII CACUMINA. Centaury Tops "in flower, E. D."
Chironia Centaurium. *Common* or *Lesser Centaury.*
Willd. 1. 1068. Woodv. pl. 157—96. Sm. 257. E. B. 417.
Syn. Chironia Centaurium, E. Centaureum minus, D.

CEPÆ RADIX, D. Onion Root.
Allium Cepa. *Common Onion.*
Willd. 2. 80.

CERA ALBA. White Wax; and
CERA FLAVA. Yellow Wax, the nest or comb of the
Apis mellifica. *Common Bee.*
Gm. 2774.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast.

CERUSSA, D. *vide* Plumbi Carbonas.

CERVUS ELAPHUS, E. *vide* Cornua.

CETACEUM. Cetaceum, a peculiar concrete substance "found within the scull, and called Spermaceti, E."

Physeter macrocephalus. *Blunt-Headed Cachalot.*

Gm. 227. Shaw 2. 497.

Syn. Sperma Ceti, D. P. macrocephalus, E..

CHAMÆDRYS, D. Germander, plant.

Teucrium Chamædrys. *Common* or *Wall Germander.*

Willd. 3. 28. Woodv. pl. 243—130. Sm. 607. E. B. 680.

CHAMÆMELUM, D. *vide* Anthemis.

CHIRONIA CENTAURIUM, E. *vide* Centaurium.

CICUTA, D. *vide* Conium.

CINARA SCOLYMUS, E. *vide* Cynara.

CINCHONÆ CARIBÆÆ CORTEX, E. Caribean Cinchona Bark.

Cinchona Caribæa. *Caribean Cinchona.*

Willd. 1. 959. Wright Phil. Trans. vol. 67. p. 504. fig. 10.

Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. Heart-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Zea. in "Annal. de Hist. Nat."[a] *C. macrocarpa,* Willd. 1. 958. *C. officinalis,* (Lin. Suppl. 144.) Gm. 5. 361. Woodv. pl. 200—91.

Syn. C. officinalis. b. *flavus,* E. C. flava. Yellow Bark.

Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex. Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Zea.

Syn. C. officinalis. a. *communis,* E. *Willd.* 1. 957. Cortex Peruvianus, D. Common Peruvian or Quilled Bark.

Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex. Oblong-leaved Cinchona Bark.

Zea.

Syn. C. officinalis. c. *ruber,* E. Cortex Peruvianus ruber. *Woodv. pl.* 201—92. Red Bark.

[a] Madrid, 1800.

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS, a. *communis*. b. *flavus*. c. *ruber*, E. *vide* C. lancif. C. cordif. C. oblongif.

CINERES CLAVELLATI, D. *vide* Potassa impura.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. Cinnamon inner Bark.

Laurus Cinnamomum. *Cinnamon Tree.*
Willd. 2. 477. Woodv. pl. 27—233.

Syn. L. Cinnamomum, E.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. "Essential" Oil of Cinnamon.

CITRUS AURANTIUM, E. *vide* Aurantium.

CITRUS MEDICA, E. *vide* Limones.

COCCI. Cochineal, "the dried female insect."

Coccus Cacti. *Cochineal.*
Gm. 2220. Shaw, 6. 189, 191.

Syn. Coccinella, D. Coccus Cacti, E.

COCHLEARIA, E. D. Scurvygrass, plant.

Cochlearia officinalis. *Common Scurvy-grass.*

Wild. 3. 448. Woodv. pl. 29—112. Sm. 688. E. B. 551.

Syn. C. officinalis, E.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA, E. *vide* Armoracia.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS, E. *vide* Cochlearia.

COCOS BUTYRACEA, E. *vide* Palma.

COLCHICI RADIX. Meadow-Saffron Root.[o]

Colchicum autumnale. *Common Meadow-Saffron.*

Willd. 2. 272. Woodv. pl. 177. Sm. 399. E. B. 133.

Syn. C. autumnale, E.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. Colocynth Pulp, "or pith of the fruit, D."[p]

Cucumis Colocynthis. *Bitter Apple. Coloquintida.*

Willd. 4. 611. Woodv. pl. 175—71.

Syn. C. Colocynthis, E.

COLOMBO, D. *vide* Calumba.

[o] Gathered early in the spring, just as the leaves begin to appear, D.

[p] The seeds and rind being rejected, E.

CONII FOLIA "ET SEMINA, E. NONDUM MATURA, D." Hemlock Leaves, and "unripe" Seeds.

Conium maculatum. *Common Hemlock.*

Willd. I. 1395. Woodv. pl. 22—42. Sm. 302. E. B. 1191.

Syn. C. maculatum, E. Cicuta, D.[q]

CONTRAJERVÆ RADIX. Contrayerva Root.

Dorstenia Contrajerva. *Angular-leaved Dorstenia.*

Willd. I. 683. Woodv. pl. 51—240.

Syn. D. Contrajerva, E.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA, E. *vide* Jalapa.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA, E. *vide* Scammonium.

COPAIBA. Copaiba, the liquid resin.

Copaifera officinalis. *Balsam of Copaiva Tree.*

Willd. 2. 630. Woodv. pl. 137—216.

Syn. C. officinalis, E. Balsamum Copaibæ, D.

[q] This name is now very properly dropped, and the generic title of the Common Hemlock substituted for it. The *Cicuta virosa*, Long-leaved Water-Hemlock or Water Cowbane (the only indigenous species we have of the genus *Cicuta*) is a powerful poison. T.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. Coriander Seeds.

Coriandrum sativum. *Common Coriander.*

Willd. 1. 1448. Woodv. pl. 181—53. Sm. 320. E. B. 67.

Syn. C. sativum, E.

CORNUA "CERVINA, D." Hartshorn.

Cervus Elaphus. *The Stag.*[r]

Gm. 176. Shaw 2, 261, 276.

Syn. C. Elaphus, E.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS, D. *vide* Cinchona lancifol.

CRETA. Chalk.

A friable Carbonate of Lime.

Syn. Carbonas Calcis. a. *White Chalk*, E.

CROCI STIGMATA. Saffron, the stigma or summit of the pistil.[s]

Crocus sativus (Anglicus). *(English) Autumnal or Saffron Crocus.*

Willd. 1. 194. Woodv. pl. 176. Sm. 39. *C. autumnalis*, E. B. 343.

Syn. C. sativus, E.

[r] Male, the stag, hart, or red-deer; female, the hind.

[s] The *Hay* saffron, as it is called, should always be used. Saffron, sold in the form of *Cake*, is a vile composition made up with treacle, and contains very little saffron. T.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, E. *vide* Colocynthis.

CUMINI SEMINA. Cumin Seed.

Cuminum Cyminum. *Common Cumin.*

Willd. I. 1440. Woodv. pl. 191—56.

CUPRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Copper.

Syn. S. Cupri, E. D. Cuprum vitriolatum. Vitriolum cœruleum.

CUPRUM, E. D. Copper.

Ærugo, D. *Verdigris.*[t]

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. Cusparia Bark.

Cusparia febrifuga.

Bonpland Voyage.[u]

Syn. Angustura, E. D.

[t] Copper in its *metallic state* is not directed either in the Edinb. or Dubl. Pharm. In the latter it is inserted as if synonimous with *Ærugo*, yet we find, whenever Verdigris is intended, the term Ærugo constantly employed: "Cuprum, D." therefore inserted under the article ÆRUGO should be erased. T.

[u] The *Angustura* is to be described under this new title in the *Plantes Equinoxiales* of Humboldt and Bonpland.

CYDONIÆ SEMINA. Quince Seed.
Pyrus Cydonia. *Common Quince Tree.*
Willd. 2. 1020. Woodv. pl. 79—182.

*CYNARÆ FOLIA, E. Artichoke Leaves.
Cynara Scolymus. *Common Artichoke.*
Willd. 3. 1691. Woodv. pl. 199—28.
Syn. C. Scolymus, E.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM, E. *vide* Mezereum.

DATURA STRAMONIUM, E. *vide* Stramonium.

DAUCI RADIX. "Garden" Carrot Root.
Daucus Carota "hortensis." *Wild Carrot "cultivated."*

DAUCI SEMINA. "Wild" Carrot Seed.
Daucus Carota "agrestis." *Common or Wild Carrot.*
Willd. 1. 1389. Woodv. pl. 161—50. Sm. 300. E.B. 1174.
Syn. D. Carota, E. D. D. sylvestris, D.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, E. *vide* Staphisagria.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, E. *vide* C. ruber.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. Foxglove Leaves.
Digitalis purpurea. *Purple Foxglove.*
Willd. 3. 283. Woodv. pl. 24—78. Sm. 665. E. B. 1297.
Syn. D. purpurea, E.

DOLICHI PUBES. Cowhage, the bristles of the pods.
Dolichos pruriens. *Cowhage Dolichos.*
Willd. 3. 1041. Woodv. pl. 172—153.
Syn. D. pruriens, E.

DORSTENIA CONTRAJERVA, E. *vide* Contrajerva.

DULCAMARÆ CAULIS. Dulcamara Stalks.[x]
Solanum Dulcamara. *Woody-Nightshade. Bitter-sweet.*
Willd. 1. 1028. Woodv. pl. 33—85. Sm. 256. E. B. 565.

ELATERII POMA. Wild Cucumbers, the fresh ripe[y] pome.
Momordica Elaterium. *Wild* or *Squirting Cucumber.*
Willd. 4. 605. Woodv. pl. 43—72.
Syn. M. Elaterium, E. Cucumis agrestis.

[x] The Twigs gathered in autumn, D.

[y] The Pome nearly ripe, E.

ELEMI "RESINA." Elemi Resin.

Amyris Elemifera. *Gum Elemi Amyris.*

Willd. 2. 333.

ENULÆ CAMPANÆ RADIX, D. Elecampane Root.

Inula Helenium. *Common Elecampane.*

Willd. 3. 2089. Woodv. pl. 108—26. Sm. 891. E. B. 1546.

ERYNGII RADIX, D. Eryngo Root.

Eryngium maritimum. *Sea-Eryngo* or *Holly.*

Willd. 1. 1358. Woodv. pl. 102—46. Sm. 288. E. B. 718.

EUPHORBIÆ GUMMI-RESINA. Euphorbia Gum-resin.

Euphorbia officinarum. *Officinal Spurge.*

Willd. 2. 884.

FARINA. Flour.

Triticum hybernum. *Winter* or *Lammas Wheat.*

Willd. 1. 477.

Syn. T. hybernum, E.

FERRI FILA. Iron Wire.

FERRI RAMENTA. Iron Filings.
Syn. Ferri Scobs, D. Ferri Limatura.

FERRI SQUAMÆ (E.) OXYDI, D. Scales of Oxyd of Iron.

FERULA ASSA FŒTIDA, E. *vide* Assafœtida.

FICUS CARICA, E. *vide* Carica.

FILICIS RADIX. Fern Root.
Aspidium Filix Mas. *Male Shield-Fern.*
Sm. 1121. E. B. 1458.
Syn. Filix Mas, D. Polypodium Filix Mas, E.
Gm. 1312. *Woodv. pl.* 49.

FŒNICULI SEMINA "ET RADIX, E." Fennel Seed and Root.
Anethum Fœniculum. *Common Fennel.*
Willd. 1. 1469. Woodv. pl. 160—49. Sm. 329. E. B. 1208.
Syn. A. Fœniculum, E. Fœniculum dulce, D.
Sweet Fennel.

FUCUS. Fucus, "the plant in fruit, D."
Fucus vesiculosus. *Bladder Fucus. Yellow Bladder Wrack.*
Tr. of Lin. Soc. 3. 144. E. B. 1066.
Syn. Quercus marina, D.

GALBANI GUMMI-RESINA. Galbanum Gum-resin.

Bubon Galbanum. *Lovage-leaved Bubon.*

Willd. 1. 1439. Woodv. pl. 12—40.

Syn. B. Galbanum, E.

GALLÆ. Galls. The nest of the Cynips Quercus folii. *Common Oak-leaf Gall-fly.*

Gm. 2650. Shaw 6, 267, 268.

Syn. "The Gall-fly's nest on the" Quercus Cerris, or Turkey Oak, E.[z]

GAMBOGIA, E. D. *vide* Cambogia.

GEI URBANI RADIX, D. Avens Root.

Geum urbanum. *Common Avens.*

Willd. 2. 1113. Woodv. pl. 259—181. Sm. 554. E. B. 1400.

GENISTA, D. *vide* Spartium.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. Gentian Root.

Gentiana lutea. *Yellow Gentian.*

Willd. 1. 1331. Woodv. pl. 156—95.

Syn. G. lutea, E.

[z] Tubercles of the shrubby *Quercus infectoria.* Olivier.

GEOFFROYÆ CORTEX, D. E. Cabbage-Bark.

Geoffroya inermis. *Smooth Bastard Cabbage Tree.*

Willd. 3. 1130. Woodv. pl. 112—151. Phil. Trans. 67, p. 507, pl. 10.*

Syn. G. inermis, E.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ EXTRACTUM, E. *vide* Preparations.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. Liquorice Root.

Glycyrrhiza glabra. *Common Liquorice.*

Willd. 3. 1144. Woodv. pl. 167—152.

Syn. G. glabra, E.

GRANATI CORTEX. Pomegranate Bark, the rind of the pome.

Punica Granatum. *Pomegranate Tree.*

Willd. 2. 981. Woodv. pl. 58—190.

Syn. P. Granatum, E.

GRANATI FLORES, D. Pomegranate Flowers, full-blown, E.

Syn. P. Granatum, E. Balaustines.

GRATIOLA, E. D. Hedge-Hyssop, plant.

Gratiola officinalis. *Officinal Hedge-Hyssop.*

Willd. 1. 102. Woodv. pl. 47—131.

Syn. G. officinalis, E.

GUAIACI RESINA, ET LIGNUM. Guaiacum Resin and Wood.

Guaiacum officinale. *Officinal Guaiacum.*

Willd. 2. 538. Woodv. pl. 16—200.

Syn. G. officinale, E.

GUMMI ARABICUM, D. *vide* Acacia.

GUMMI TRAGACANTHA, D. *vide* Tragacantha.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. Logwood.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum. *Common Logwood.*

Willd. 2. 547. Woodv. pl. 17—163.

Syn. H. Campechianum, E. Lignum Campechense.

HELLEBORI FŒTIDI FOLIA. Bearsfoot Leaves.

Helleborus fœtidus. *Stinking Hellebore. Bearsfoot.*

Willd. 2. 1337. Woodv. pl. 19—170. Sm. 598. E. B. 613.

Syn. Helleboraster, D.

HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX. Black Hellebore Root.

Helleborus niger. *Black Hellebore.*
Willd. 2. 1336. Woodv. pl. 18—169. Curtis's Bot. Mag. 8.
Syn. Melampodium.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS, D. *vide* Veratrum.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS, D. Medicinal Leech.
Gm. 3095.

HORDEI SEMINA. Pearl Barley, the husked seed.
Hordeum distichon. *Common two-rowed Barley.*
Willd. 1. 473.
Syn. H. distichon, D. E.

HUMULI STROBILI. Hops, the dried strobiles.
Humulus Lupulus. *Common Hop.*
Willd. 4. 769. Sm. 1077. E. B. 427.

*HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, E. *vide* Preparations.

HYDRARGYRUS. Quicksilver.
Syn. Argentum vivum. Mercurius.

HYOSCIAMI FOLIA, SEMINA, "ET HERBA, E. D." Henbane Leaves, Seed, and Plant.

Hyosciamus niger. *Common Henbane.*
Willd. 1. 1010. Woodv. pl. 52—76. Sm. 254. E. B. 591
Syn. H. niger, E.

HYSSOPI FOLIA, D. SEU HERBA, E. Hyssop Leaves or Plant.
Hyssopus officinalis. *Common Hyssop.*
Willd. 3. 47. Woodv. pl. 65—113.
Syn. H. officinalis, E.

JALAPÆ RADIX. Jalap Root.
Convolvulus Jalapa. *Jalap Bindweed.*
Willd. 1. 860. Woodv. pl. 21—87.
Syn. C. Jalapa, E. Jalapium.

ICHTHYOCOLLA, D. Isinglass, prepared from the Acipenser Huso et ruthenus. *The Isinglass Sturgeon, and the Sterlet.*
Shaw 5. 370, 375, 376. Gm. 1487, 1485.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. Ipecacuan Root.
Callicocca Ipecacuanha. *Ipecacuan Callicocca.*
Brotero in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 6. 137.

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX, E. Florentine Orris Root.
Willd. 1. 226. Curt. Bot. Mag. 671.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ, ET CACUMINA. Juniper Berries and Tops.

Juniperus communis. *Common Juniper.*

Willd. 4. 853. Woodv. pl. 95—6. Sm. 1085. E. B. 1100.

Syn. J. communis, E.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA, E. *vide* Olibanum.

JUNIPERUS SABINA, E. *vide* Sabina.

KINO. Kino, gum-resin.[a] The produce of a non-descript African tree.[b]

Syn. Gummi rubrum astringens Gambiense.

LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ FOLIA. Strong-scented Lettuce Leaves.

Lactuca virosa. *Strong-scented Lettuce.*

Willd. 3. 1526. Woodv. pl. 250—31. Sm. 819. E. B. 1957.

LAPIS CALCAREUS. Lime Stone.

"Hard" Carbonate of Lime.

Syn. Carbonas Calcis, b. *Marmor album*, E.
Carbonate of Lime, b. *White Marble.*

[a] Proved by Duncan and Vauquelin to be a modification of Tannin.

[b] One Species of it is certainly the concrete juice of the *Eucalyptus resiniferus*, or Brown Gum-tree of New South Wales, E. The *Butea frondosa*, D. Willd. 3. 917, is said to produce a substance *resembling* Kino. *Roxburgh's Coromandel Plants*, 1. 22. pl. 21.

LAVANDULÆ FLORES. Lavender Flowers.
Lavandula Spica. *Common Lavender.*
Willd. 3. 60. Woodv. pl. 55—114.
Syn. L. Spica, E.

LAURI BACCÆ, ET FOLIA. Bay Berries and Leaves.
Laurus nobilis. *Common Sweet Bay.*
Willd. 2. 479. Woodv. pl. 32—235.
Syn. L. nobilis, E.

LAURI BACCARUM OLEUM "FIXUM," E.
Expressed Oil of Bay Berries.

LAURUS CAMPHORA, E. *vide* Camphora.

LAURUS CASSIA, E. *vide* Cassia lignea.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM, E. *vide* Cinnamomum.

LAURUS NOBILIS, E. *vide* Laurus.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS, E. *vide* Sassafras.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM, E. *vide* Taraxacum.

LICHEN. Lichen.

Lichen Islandicus. *Eryngo-leaved Lichen or Liverwort.*

Woodv. pl. 205. E. B. 1330.

Syn. L. Islandicus, D. Iceland Moss.

LIMONES. Lemons.

Citrus medica. *Lemon Tree.*

Willd. 3. 1426. Woodv. pl. 184—189.

Syn. Citrus medica, E.

LIMONUM CORTEX. Lemon Peel, the outer rind of the berries.

LIMONUM OLEUM, E. D. "Essential" Oil of Lemons,[c] *vide* Preparations.

LINI USITATISSIMI OLEUM, E. *vide* Preparations.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. Linseed.

Linum usitatissimum. *Common Flax.*

Willd. 1. 1533. Woodv. pl. 111—202. Sm. 342. E. B. 1357.

Syn. Linum, D.

[c] Not inserted in the Mat. Med. of the London Coll. although ordered in their Spiritus Ammoniæ aromaticus, and Unguentum Veratri. T.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. Purging Flax, plant.
Linum catharticum. *Purging Flax.*
Willd. 1. 1541. Sm. 344. E. B. 382.

LITHARGYRUM, D. *vide* Plumbi Oxydum semivitreum.

LITMUS, D. Litmus, a dying lake.
Lichen Roccella. *Dyer's Lichen*, or *Orchall.*
E. B. 211. Smith's Tour, 1. 198.

LOBELIÆ SYPHILITICÆ RADIX, E. Blue Lobelia Root.
Lobelia syphilitica. *Blue Lobelia*, or *Cardinal-flower.*
Willd. 1. 1945. Woodv. pl. 63—88.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA, D. Purple Loosestrife, plant.
Lythrum Salicaria. *Purple Loosestrife.*
Willd. 2. 865. Sm. 510. E. B. 1061.

LYTTA. Blistering Fly.
Lytta vesicatoria. *Blistering Fly.*
Gm. 2013.
Syn. Cantharis, D. Meloe vesicatorius, E.
Shaw 6. 104, 106, *pl.* 37. Spanish Fly.

MACIS, E. D. Mace, the involucrum of the nutmeg, D.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Magnesia.

A purified Sulphate of Magnesia.

Syn. Sulphas Magnesiæ, E. D. Magnesia vitriolata. Sal catharticus amarus. Epsom Salts.

MAJORANA, D. Sweet-Marjoram, plant.

Origanum Majorana. *Sweet-Marjoram.*

Willd. 3. 137. Woodv. pl. 165—124.

Syn. O. Majorana, E.

MALVA. Mallow, plant.

Malva sylvestris. *Common Mallow.*

Willd. 3. 787. Woodv. pl. 54—199. Sm. 740. E. B. 671.

Syn. M. sylvestris, E.

MANGANESIUM, D. Manganese.

MANNA. Manna,[d] the concrete juice.

Fraxinus Ornus. *Flowering Ash.*

Willd. 4. 1104. Woodv. pl. 36—209.

[d] By this name the article is designated in the Edinb. Preparations; but in the Index of New Names it is called *Fraxini Orni Succus concretus.* T.

MARRUBIUM. Horehound, plant.

Marrubium vulgare. *White Horehound.*

Willd. 3. 111. Woodv. pl. 97—118. Sm. 636. E. B. 410.

Syn. M. vulgare, E. M. album, D.

MARUM SYRIACUM, D. Syrian Herb Mastich, plant.

Teucrium Marum. *Marum Germander,* or *Syrian Herb Mastich.*

Willd. 3. 18. Woodv. pl. 56—115.

MASTICHES "RESINA." Mastich Resin.

Pistachia Lentiscus. *Mastich Tree.*

Willd. 4. 753. Woodv. pl. 152—11.

Syn. P. Lentiscus, E.

MEL. Honey.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON, E. *vide* Cajuputi.

*MELISSÆ FOLIA, E. Balm Leaves.

Melissa officinalis. *Common Balm.*

Syn. M. officinalis, E.

MELOE VESICATORIUS, E. *vide* Lytta.

MENTHA PIPERITA. Peppermint, plant.

Mentha piperita. *Peppermint.*

Sm. in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 5. 189. Woodv. pl. 169—120. Sm. 614. E. B. 687.

Syn. M. piperitis, D. *Willd.* 3. 79.

MENTHA PULEGIUM, E. *vide* Pulegium.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. Spearmint, plant.

Mentha viridis. *Spearmint.*

Sm. in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 5. 185. Woodv. pl. 170—121. Sm. 612. E. B.

Syn. M. sativa, D. *Willd.* 3. 76.

MENYANTHES. Buckbean, plant.

Menyanthes trifoliata. *Common Bogbean, or Marsh Trefoil.*

Willd. 1. 811. Woodv. pl. 2—97. Sm. 225. E. B. 495.

Syn. M. trifoliata, E. Trifolium paludosum, D.

MEZEREI CORTEX. Mezereon Root-Bark.

Daphne Mezereum. *Common Mezereon,* or *Spurge Olive.*

Willd. 2. 415. Woodv. pl. 23—245. Sm. 420. E. B. 1381.

Syn. D. mezereum, E.

MILLEPEDÆ, D. Woodlice, killed by the vapour of rectified spirit.
Oniscus Asellus. *Wood-Louse.*
Gm. 3013. Shaw 6. 500.[e]

MIMOSA CATECHU, E. *vide* Catechu.

MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ GUMMI, E. *vide* Acacia.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM, E. *vide* Elaterium.

MORI BACCÆ. Mulberries.
Morus nigra. *Common Mulberry Tree.*
Willd. 4. 369. Woodv. pl. 129—243.

MOSCHUS. Musk, a peculiar substance "which collects in a follicle near the navel, E."
Moschus moschiferus. *The Tibetian Musk.*
Gm. 172. Shaw 2. 249.

MURIAS AMMONIÆ, E. *vide* Ammoniæ Murias.

[e] See also *Oniscus Armadillo*, Medical Woodlouse. *Shaw* 6. 500. *Gm.* 3013.

MURIAS SODÆ, E. *vide* Sodæ Murias.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI. Nutmegs.
Myristica moschata. (M. officinalis, D.)
Nutmeg Tree.
Willd. 4. 869. Woodv. pl. 134—238.
Syn. M. moschatæ Nux,[f] E. Nux moschata, D.

MYRISTICÆ OLEUM, E. D. "Essential" Oil of Nutmegs.

MYRISTICÆ OLEUM EXPRESSUM.[g] Expressed Oil of Nutmegs.
Syn. Oil of Mace.

MYROXYLI PERUIFERI BALSAMUM, E. *vide* Balsamum peruvianum.

MYRRHA "GUMMI RESINA." Myrrh Gum-resin.
The produce of a non-descript tree.

MYRTUS PIMENTA, E. *vide* Pimenta.

[f] Et M. M. fructûs nucleus. *Index Nom. mutat.* E.

[g] Employed in the *Emplastrum Picis Compositum.*

Nicotiana, d. et n. tabacum, e. *vide* Tabacum.

Nitras potassæ, e. nitrum, d. *vide* Potassæ Nitras.

Nux moschata, d. *vide* Myristicæ Nuclei.

Oleæ europææ oleum, e. *vide* Olivæ Oleum.

Oleum cajeput, d. *vide* Cajuputi Oleum.

Oleum Olivarum, d. *vide* Olivæ Oleum.

Olibani "gummi-resina." Olibanum Gum-resin.

Juniperus Lycia. *Lycian Juniper*, or *Cedar*.
Willd. 4. 855. Woodv. pl. 206—7.
Syn. J. Lyciæ Resina, e.

Olivæ oleum. Olive Oil, expressed from the drupe.

Olea Europæa. *European Olive.*
Willd. 1. 44. Woodv. pl. 136—98.
Syn. Oleum Europææ, e. Oleum Olivarum, d.

OPIUM. Opium, the concrete juice of the unripe capsules.

Papaver somniferum (Turcicum). *White Poppy (of Turkey).*

Willd. 2. 1147. Woodv. pl. 185.

OPOPANACIS "GUMMI-RESINA." Opopanax Gum-resin.

Pastinaca Opopanax. *Opopanax*, or *Rough Bindweed.*

Willd. 1. 1466. Woodv. pl. 113—47.

ORIGANI HERBA, "SEU FOLIA, D." Origanum, plant, or Leaves.

Origanum vulgare. *Common*, or *Wild Marjoram.*

Willd. 3. 135. Woodv. pl. 164—123. Sm. 639. E. B. 1143.

ORIGANUM MAJORANA, E. *vide* Majorana.

OS AD ALBEDINEM COMBUSTUM, E. Bone burnt to whiteness.

OVIS ARIETIS ADEPS, E. *vide* Sevum.

OVUM. Egg.

Phasianus Gallus. *The Wild Cock.*

var. β. domesticus. *Dunghill Cock and Hen.*

Gm. 737. Shaw.

OXYDUM ARSENICI (E.) ALBI, D. *vide* Arsenici Oxydum.

OXYDUM PLUMBI ALBUM, E. *vide* Plumbi Carbonas.

OXYDUM PLUMBI RUBRUM, E. *vide* Plumbi Oxydum rubrum.

OXYDUM PLUMBI SEMI-VITREUM, E. *vide* Plumbi Oxydum semivitreum.

OXYDUM ZINCI IMPURUM, E. *vide* Tutia.

*PALMA. Palm Oil, expressed from the nut.
Cocos butyracea. *Palm-oil Cocos.*[h]
Willd. 4. 401. Gm. 569. Woodv. Suppl. 168.
Syn. C. butyracea, E.

PAPAVER ERRATICUM, D. *vide* Papaver Rhœas.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. White Poppy Capsules, ripe.
Papaver somniferum. *White Poppy.*
Willd. 2. 1147. Woodv. pl. 185—138. Sm. 568. E. B.
Syn. P. somniferum, E. P. album, D.

[h] Butterbringende Kocospalm. *Willd.*

PETROLEUM. Petroleum.
Syn. Bitumen Petroleum, E. P. Barbadense, D. Barbadoes Tar.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. Pimenta.
Myrtus Pimenta. *Jamaica Pepper.*
Willd. 2. 973. Woodv. pl. 26—194.
Syn. M. Pimenta, E. Pimento (Piper Jamaicense), D. Allspice.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM, E. *vide* Anisum.

PINI ABIETIS RESINA CONCRETA, E. *vide* Abietis Resina.

PINI BALSAMEÆ RESINA LIQUIDA, E. *vide* Terebinthina Canadensis.

PINI LARICIS RESINA LIQUIDA, E. *vide* Terebinthina Veneta.

PINI SYLVESTRIS RESINA EMPYREUMATICA, E. *vide* Pix liquida.

PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS. Long Pepper, the dried unripe fruit.
Piper longum. *Long Pepper.*
Willd. 1. 161. Woodv pl. 188—247.

PIPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ. Black Pepper, berries.

Piper nigrum. *Black Pepper.*

Willd. 1. 159. Woodv. pl. 187—246.

PISTACIÆ LENTISCI RESINA, E. *vide* Mastiche.

PIX ARIDA. Dry (or Burgundy) Pitch, the prepared [i] resin.

Pinus Abies. *Norway Spruce-Fir.*

Willd. 4. 508. Woodv. pl. 208—2.

Syn. Pix burgundica, D.

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar. The prepared "(liquid) empyreumatic" resin, E.

Pinus sylvestris. *Scotch-Fir.*

Willd. 4. 494. Woodv. pl. 207—1. Sm. 1031. E. B.

Syn. Pini sylvestris. Resina empyreumatica, E.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. Carbonate of Lead.

A Subcarbonate of Lead.

Syn. Cerussa, (Subacetate of Lead) D. Oxydum Plumbi album, E.

[i] The "*concrete* resin" of the Norway Spruce Fir is the *Abietis Resina*, a title the London College have introduced, instead of *Thus* (Frankincense), and synonymous with the "resin of the same Fir spontaneously concreting (called *Pix burgundica*), E." T.

*PLUMBI OXYDUM RUBRUM, E. Red Oxyd of Lead.
Syn. O. Plumbi rubrum, E. Minium.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM. Semi-vitreous Oxyd of Lead.
Syn. O. Plumbi semi-vitr. E. Lithargyrum, D.

PLUMBUM, E. Lead.

POLYGALA SENEGA, E. *vide* Senega.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA, E. *vide* Bistorta.

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS, E. *vide* Filix.

PORRI RADIX. Leek Root.
Allium Porrum. *Common Leek.*
Willd. 2. 64.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. Nitrate of Potash.
A purified Nitrate of Potash.
Syn. Nitras Potassæ, E. Nitrum, D. Salt Petre.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS. Supertartrate of Potash.

A purified Supertartrate of Potash.

Syn. Super-Tartris Potassæ, E. Tartari crystalli, D. Cremor Tartari. Cream of Tartar.

*POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS IMPURUS, E.

Impure Supertartrate of Potash.

Syn. Super-Tartris Potassæ impurus (Tartarus crudus), E. Argol. Tartar.

POTASSA IMPURA. Impure Potash.[k]

An impure *Sub*carbonate of Potash.

Syn. Carbonas Potassæ impurus, E. Cineres clavellati, D. Pearlashes. Potashes.

PRUNA. Prunes, the dried drupes.

Prunus domestica. *Common Prune,* or *Plumb Tree.*

Willd. 2. 995. Woodv. pl. 85—187. Sm. 527. E. B. 1783.

Syn. P. domestica, E. P. Gallica, D.

PTEROCARPI DRACONIS RESINA, E. Dragon's Blood, resin.

Pterocarpus Draco. *Dragon's Blood Pterocarpus. American Wing-Fruit.*[l]

Willd. 3. 904.

Syn. Sanguis Draconis.

[k] More correctly Impure Subcarbonate of Potash. T.

[l] Americanische Flügelfrucht. *Willd.*

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. Red Saunders, wood.
Pterocarpus santalinus. *Red Saunder's Tree.*
Willd. 3. 906. Woodv. pl. 254—156.
Syn. P. santalinus, E. Santalum rubrum, D.

PULEGIUM. Penyroyal, plant.
Mentha Pulegium. *Pennyroyal.*
Willd. 3. 82. Woodv. pl. 171—122. Sm. 624. E. B. 1026.
Syn. M. Pulegium, E.

PUNICA GRANATUM, E. *vide* Granatum.

PYRETHRI RADIX. Spanish Chamomile Root.
Anthemis Pyrethrum. *Spanish Chamomile.*
Willd. 3. 2184. Woodv. pl. 104—20.
Syn. A. Pyrethrum, E.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. Quassia Wood.
Quassia excelsa. *False Quassia.*[m]
Willd. 2. 569. Q. *amara* (Bitter Quassia). Woodv. pl. 77—204. ? Curtis Bot. Mag. 497. ?
Syn. Q. excelsa, E.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA, E. *vide* Simarouba.

[m] Unechte Quassie. *Willd.*

QUERCUS CORTEX. Oak Bark.

Quercus pedunculata. *True British Oak.*

Willd. 4. 450. *Q. Robur,* Common British Oak. Sm. 1026. E. B. 1342. Woodv. pl. 126—10.

Syn. Q. robur, E.

QUERCUS MARINA, D. *vide* Fucus.

QUERCUS ROBUR, E. *vide* Quercus.

RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS, D. *vide* Armoracia.

RESINA ALBA, D. E. White Resin.

Pinus sylvestris. *Scotch Fir.*

Willd. 4. 494. Woodv. pl. 207—1. Sm. 1031. E. B.

Syn. Resina Pini *(Pine Resin)*, the resin of several firs deprived of volatile Oil (of Turpentine).

RESINA FLAVA. Yellow Resin, *vide* Preparations (Oleum Terebinthinæ).

RHAMNI BACCÆ. Buckthorn Berries, the juice.

Rhamnus catharticus. *Purging Buckthorn.*

Willd. 1. 1092. Woodv. pl. 114—210. Sm. 261. E. B. 1629.

Syn. R. catharticus, E. D. Spina cervina.

RHEI RADIX. Rhubarb Root.

Rheum palmatum. *Officinal Rhubarb.*

Willd. 3. 489. Woodv. pl. 46—231.

Syn. R. palmatum, E. Rhabarbarum.

RHEI UNDULATI RADIX, D. Waved-leaved Rhubarb Root.

Rheum undulatum. *Waved-leaved Rhubarb.*

Willd. 3. 489.

RHODODENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLIA, E. Rhododendron Leaves.

Rhododendron Chrysanthum. *Yellow "dwarf" Rose-Bay. Yellow Alpine Balsam.*[n]

Willd. 2. 605. Woodv. pl. 149—103.

RHŒADOS PETALA. Red Poppy Petals.

Papaver Rhœas. *Corn Poppy.*

Willd. 2. 1146. Woodv. pl. 186—139. Sm. 567. E. B. 645.

Syn. P. erraticum, D.

RHUS TOXICODENDRI FOLIA, E. Toxicodendron Leaves.

Rhus Toxicodendron. *Trailing Sumach.*

Willd. 1. 1481.

[n] Gelber Alpbalsam. *Willd.*

RICINI SEMINA ET OLEA. Castor Seeds and Oil, expressed from them.

Ricinus communis. *Common Palma Christi.*

Willd. 4. 564. Woodv. pl. 61—221.

Syn. R. communis, E.

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA. Dog-Rose Pulp, expressed from the berries.

Rosa Canina. *Dog-Rose,* or *Hep Tree.*

Willd. 2. 1077. Woodv. pl. 139—177. Sm. 540. E. B. 992.

Syn. Cynosbati fructus.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. Hundred-leaved Rose Petals.

Rosa centifolia. *Hundred-leaved Rose.*

Willd. 2. 1071. Woodv. pl. 140—178.

Syn. Rosa damascena.

ROSÆ DAMASCENÆ PETALA, D. Damask Rose Petals.

Rosa damascena. *Damask Rose.*

Willd. 2. 1072.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. Red Rose Petals.

Rosa Gallica. *Red officinal Rose.*

Willd. 2. 1071. Woodv. pl. 141—179.

Syn. Rosa rubra.

ROSMARINI CACUMINA, "SEU HERBA, D." Rosemary Tops "in flower, E." or the Plant.

Rosmarinus officinalis. *Common Rosemary.*

Willd. 1. 126. Woodv. pl. 87—117.

Syn. R. officinalis, E.

RUBIÆ RADIX. Madder Root.

Rubia Tinctorum. *Dyer's Madder.*

Willd. 1. 603. Woodv. pl. 68—67.

Syn. R. Tinctorum, E.

RUMEX ACETOSA, E. *vide* Acetosa.

RUMICIS AQUATICI RADIX, D. Water-Dock Root.

Rumex aquaticus. *Great Water-Dock.*

Willd. 2. 255. Sm. 394. E. B. 2104. *R. Hydrolapathum,* Woodv. pl. 178—229.

RUTÆ FOLIA, "SEU HERBA, E." Rue Leaves or Plant.

Ruta graveolens. *Common Rue.*

Willd. 2. 542. Woodv. pl. 37—174.

Syn. R. graveolens, E.

Sabinæ folia. Savin Leaves.
Juniperus Sabina. *Common Savin.*
Willd. 4. 852. Woodv. pl. 94—5.
Syn. J. Sabina, E.

Saccharum. Moist Sugar.
Syn. S. rubrum, D. S. non purificatum, E.

Sacchari "rubri" syrupus, D. Molosses or Treacle.

Saccharum purificatum. Refined Sugar.
Syn. S. purissimum, E.

All prepared from the expressed juice of the Saccharum Officinarum. *Common Sugar Cane.*
Willd. 1. 321. Woodv. pl. 196.

Sagapenum "gummi-resina." Sagapenum Gum-resin.
The produce of a non-descript plant.

Sal ammoniacum, D. *vide* Ammoniæ Murias.

SAL COMMUNE, D. *vide* Sodæ Murias.

SALICIS CORTEX. Willow Bark.

Salix caprea. *Great round-leaved Willow.*

Willd. 4. 703. Sm. 1067. E. B. 1488.

Salix alba, D. *Common white Willow.*

Willd. 4. 710. Sm. 1071. E. B.

SALICIS FRAGILIS CORTEX, D. Crack Willow Bark.

Salix fragilis. *Crack Willow.*

Willd. 4. 669. Woodv. pl. 198—8. Sm. 1051. E. B. 1807.

SALVIÆ FOLIA, E. SEU HERBA, D. Sage Leaves or Plant.

Salvia officinalis. *Official Sage.*

Willd. 1 129. Woodv. pl. 38—127.

Syn. S. officinalis, E.

SAMBUCI FLORES, BACCÆ, E. D. CORTEX, E. CORTEX INTERIOR, D. Elder Flowers, Berries, and inner Bark.

Sambucus nigra. *Common Elder.*

Syn. S. nigra, E.

SANTALI RUBRI LIGNUM, D. *vide* Pterocarpi Lignum.

SANTONICI CACUMINA, D. Santonicum Tops.
Artemisia Santonica. *Tartarian Southernwood.*
Willd. 3. 1826. Woodv. pl. 123—25.
Syn. A. Santonica, E.

SAPO DURUS. Hard Soap.
(Spanish) Soap made of Olive Oil and Soda.
Syn. Sapo, durus "albus" Hispanicus, D. E.
Hard white Spanish Soap.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soft Soap.
Soap made of Oil and Potash.

SARSAPARILLA RADIX. Sarsaparilla Root.
Smilax Sarsaparilla. *Sarsaparilla Smilax.*
Willd. 4. 776. Woodv. pl. 194—62.
Syn. S. Sarsaparilla, E.

SASSAFRAS LIGNUM, "CORTEX, D." RADIX, "ET RADICIS CORTEX, E." Sassafras Wood, Bark, Root, and Root-Bark.
Laurus Sassafras. *Sassafras Tree.*
Willd. 2. 485. Woodv. pl. 31—234.
Syn. L. Sassafras, E.

SCAMMONEÆ GUMMI-RESINA. Scammony Gum-resin.

Convolvulus Scammonea. *Scammony Bind-Weed.*

Willd. 1. 845. Woodv. pl. 5—86.

Syn. C. Scammonia, E. Scammonium, D.

SCILLA RADIX. Squill Root.

Scilla maritima. *Officinal Squill.*

Willd. 2. 125. Woodv. pl. 118—255. *Ornithogalum Squilla,* Curt. Bot. Mag. 918.

Syn. S. maritima, E.

SCROPHULARIA, D. Figwort, plant.

Scrophularia nodosa. *Knotty-rooted Figwort.*

Willd. 3. 270. Sm. 663. E. B. 1544.

SENEGÆ RADIX. Senega Root.

Polygala Senega. *Rattle-Snake-Root.*

Willd. 3. 894. Woodv pl. 93—162. Curt. Bot. Mag. 1051.

Syn. P. Senega, E. Seneka, D.

SENNÆ FOLIA. Senna Leaves.

Cassia Senna. *Senna,* or *Egyptian Cassia.*

Willd. 2. 520. Woodv. pl. 162—159.

Syn. C. Senna, E.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. Serpentaria Root.

Aristolochia Serpentaria. *Snake-root Birthwort.*

Willd. 4. 159. Woodv. pl. 106—59.

Syn. A. Serpentaria, E. Serpentaria Virginiana, D.

SEVUM, "OVILLUM, D." Mutton Suet.

Ovis Aries. *Common Sheep.*

Gm. 197. Shaw 2, 379, 385.

Syn. O. Arietis Adeps, E.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX, "ET LIGNUM, D."

Simarouba Bark, and Wood.

Quassia Simarouba. *Wing-leaved Quassia.*°

Willd. 2. 568. Woodv. pl. 76—203.

Syn. Q. Simarouba, E.

SINAPIS SEMINA. Mustard Seed.

Sinapis nigra. *Common Mustard.*

Willd. 3. 555. Woodv. pl. 151—146. Sm. 722. E. B. 969.

Sinapis alba, D. *White Mustard.*

Willd. 3 555. Sm. 721. E. B. 1677.

Syn. S. alba, E.

° Mountain or Bitter Damson. Stave Wood. *Wright in Tr. of R. S. Edinb.* 2. 73.

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIUM, E. Water Cress, plant.

Sisymbrium Nasturtium. *Common Water Cress.*

Willd. 3. 489. Woodv. pl. 48—144. Sm. 700. E. B. 855.

Syn. Nasturtium aquaticum.

SIUM. Water Parsnip, plant.

Sium nodiflorum. *Procumbent*[p] *Water Parsnip.*

Willd. 1. 1432. Woodv. pl. 182—54. Sm. 313. E. B. 639.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA, E. *vide* Sarsaparilla.

SODÆ BORAS. Borate of Soda.

A Subborate of Soda.

Syn. B. Sodæ, E. Borax, D.

SODÆ MURIAS. Muriate of Soda.

A Muriate of Soda.

Syn. M. Sodæ, E. Sal commune, D. Sal marinus vel muriaticus. Common or Sea Salt.

[p] The title *creeping* is given to a smaller species, the *S. repens.* T.

SODÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Soda.

A Sulphate of Soda.

Syn. Natron vitriolatum. Glauber Salts.

SODA IMPURA. Impure Soda.

An impure Carbonate [q] of Soda.

Syn. Carbonas Sodæ impurus, E. Barilla, D.

SPARTII CACUMINA "ET SEMINA, D."

Broom Tops and Seeds.

Spartium scoparium. *Common Broom.*

Willd. 3. 933. Woodv. pl. 89—150. Sm. 753. E. B. 1339.

Syn. S. scoparium, E. Genista, D.

SPERMA CETI, E. D. *vide* Cetaceum.

SPIGELIA RADIX. Indian Pink Root.

Spigelia Marilandica. *Perennial Worm Grass.*

Willd. 4. 825. Woodv. pl. 105—69. Curt. Bot. Mag. 80.

Syn. S. Marilandica, E.

[q] Subcarbonate. T.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Rectified Spirit.

Syn. S. vinosus rectif. D. Alcohol (*Sp. vinos. rect.* sive *purissimus.* Rectified or very pure Spirit of Wine), E.

A Spirit distilled from wine, or other fermented liquors, purified from all ungrateful odour, and such as is easily procured.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water, as .835 [r] to 1.000.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof Spirit.

Syn. S. vinosus tenuior, D. Alcohol dilutum, E.

Almost the whole of the vinous spirit, which is sold under the name of PROOF SPIRIT, is impregnated with empyreumatic oil, and unfit for medicinal use; a spirit of nearly the same specific gravity is made, by mixing *four measures* of rectified spirit, with *three measures* of distilled water. This mixture may always be employed for tinctures, D.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water, as .930 to 1.000.

SPIRITUS VINOSUS RECTIFICATUS, D. *vide* Spiritus rectificatus.

[r] 840, D.

SPONGIA. Sponge.
Spongia officinalis. *Officinal Sponge.*
Gm. 2820.
Syn. S. officinalis, E.

STANNUM. Tin filings "and powder, E. D."

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. Stavesacre Seed.
Delphinium Staphisagria. *Stavesacre.*
Willd. 2. 1231. Woodv. pl. 154—168.
Syn. D. Staphisagria, E.

STRAMONIUM, D. Thorn Apple, plant.
Datura Stramonium. *Common Thorn Apple.*
Willd. 1. 1009. Woodv. pl. 124—74. Sm. 254. E. B. 1288.
Syn. D. Stramonium, E.

STYRACIS BALSAMUM. Storax Balsam.
Styrax officinale. *Officinal Storax.*
Willd. 2. 623. Woodv. pl. 71—101.
Syn. S. officinalis, E. S. calamita, D.

STYRAX BENZOIN, E. *vide* Benzoinum.

STYRAX CALAMITA, D. SEU OFFICINALIS, E. *vide* Styrax.

SUBACETIS CUPRI, E. *vide* Ærugo.

SUCCINUM. Amber.

SULPHAS ALUMINÆ, E. *vide* Alumen.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ, &c. E. *vide* Barytis Sulphas, &c.

SULPHUR. Sulphur.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. Sublimed Sulphur.
Syn. Sulphuris Flores. Flowers of Sulphur.

SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII, &c., E. D. *vide* Antimonii Sulphuretum, &c.

SUPERTARTRIS POTASSÆ, &c. E. *vide* Potassæ Supertartras, &c.

SUIS SCROFÆ ADEPS, E. *vide* Adeps.

SWIETENIÆ FEBRIFUGÆ CORTEX. Swietenia Bark.
Swietenia febrifuga. *Bark Mahogany Tree.*[a]
Willd. 2. 557.

SWIETENIÆ MAHAGONI CORTEX, E. Common Mahogany Tree bark.
Swietenia Mahagoni. *Common Mahogany Tree.*
Willd. 2. 557. Woodv. pl. 235—220.

[a] Fieberrinden Mahoganibaum. *Willd.*

TABACI FOLIA. Tobacco Leaves.

Nicotiana Tabacum (Virginiana). *Virginian Tobacco.*

Willd. 1. 1014. Woodv. pl. 60—77.

Syn. N. Tabacum, E. Nicotiana, D.

TAMARINDI PULPA. Tamarind Pulp, of the pod.

Tamarindus Indica. *Common Tamarind-Tree.*

Willd. 3. 557. Woodv. pl. 166—161.

Syn. T. Indica, E.

TANACETI FOLIA, E. D. ET FLORES, E. Tansy Leaves, and Flowers.

Tanacetum vulgare. *Common Tansy.*

Willd. 3. 1814. Woodv. pl. 115—27. Sm. 862. E. B. 1229.

Syn. T. vulgare, E.

TARAXACI RADIX, ET "FOLIA, D." Dandelion Root and Leaves.

Leontodon Taraxacum. *Common Dandelion.*

Willd. 3. 1544. Woodv. pl. 3—16. Sm. 822. E. B. 510.

Syn. L. Taraxacum, E. (Dens Leonis, D.)

TARTARUM; CRYSTALLI, D. *vide* Potassæ Supertartras.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. Canada Turpentine, the liquid resin.

Pinus Balsamea. *Balm of Gilead Fir.*

Willd. 4. 504. Lambert, Pines, p. 48, pl. 31.

Syn. P. Balsamea, E. Balsamum Canadense, D.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. Chio Turpentine, the liquid resin.

Pistacia Terebinthus. *Chian* or *Cyprus Turpentine Tree.*

Willd. 4. 752. Woodv. pl. 153—12.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA, D. Venice Turpentine, the liquid resin.

Pinus Larix. *Common White-Larch.*

Willd. 4. 503. Woodv. pl. 210—4. Lambert, Pines, p. 53, pl. 35.

Syn. P. Laricis Resina liquida, E.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. Common Turpentine, the liquid resin.

Pinus sylvestris. *Scotch Fir.*

Willd. 4. 494. Woodv. pl. 207—1. Sm. 1031. E. B. Lambert, Pines, p. 1, pl. 2.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM. Oil of Turpentine, distilled from the Common, "or Venice, E." Turpentine.

Syn. Pini (seu Pini Laricis) Oleum volatile, E. *See* Preparations.

TESTÆ. Shells.

Ostrea edulis. *Common edible Oyster.*

Gm. 3334. Tr. of Lin. Soc. 8. 95—101.

Syn. T. Ostrearum. Oyster Shells.

THUS,[1] D. *vide* Abietis Resina.

TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM, E. *vide* B. Tolutanum.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. Tormentil Root.

Tormentilla officinalis. *Common Tormentil, or Septfoil.*

Sm. 552. E. B. 863. With. 476. Curtis, Flor. Lond. fasc. 5. pl. 35. *T. erecta,* D. Willd. 2. 1112. Woodv. pl. 9.

Syn. T. erecta, E.

[1] An ingredient in the Emplastrum Thuris, D. et Emp. aromat. D.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. Toxicodendron Leaves.

Rhus Toxicodendron. *Trailing Poison-oak, or Sumach.*

Willd. 1. 1481.

Syn. R. Toxicodendron, E.

TRAGACANTHA GUMMI. Gum Tragacanth.[u]

Astragalus verus. *True Tragacanth Milk-vetch.*

Olivier Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, tom. 5.

A. tragacantha. *Goat's Thorn Milk-vetch.*

Willd. 3. 1325. Woodv. pl. 98—149.

Syn. A. Tragacantha, E.

TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM, D. *vide* Menyanthes.

TRITICI "HYBERNI" FARINA, E. D. *vide* Farina.

TUSSILAGINIS HERBA "FOLIA, E. D. ET FLORES, E." Coltsfoot plant, Leaves, and Flowers.

Tussilago Farfara. *Common Coltsfoot.*

Willd. 3. 1967. Woodv. pl. 13—18. Sm. 878. E. B. 429.

Syn. T. Farfara, E.

[u] The Gum Tragacanth of commerce is said to be the produce of a new species, described and figured in Olivier's Voyage. T.

TUTIA, D. E. Tutty.
Syn. Oxydum Zinci impurum, E.

VALERIANA RADIX. Valerian Root.
Valeriana officinalis (sylvestris). *(Woodland) Great Wild Valerian.*
Willd. 1. 177. Woodv. pl. 96—32. Sm. 38. E. B. 698.
Syn. V. officinalis, E.

VERATRI RADIX. White Hellebore Root.
Veratrum album. *White Hellebore.*
Willd. 4. 895. Woodv. pl. 100.
Syn. V. album, E. Helleborus albus.

VIOLÆ FLORES. Violets.
Viola odorata. *Sweet Violet.*
Willd. 1. 1163. Woodv. pl. 81—89. Sm. 245. E. B. 619.
Syn. V. odorata, E.

VINUM. Wine.
The Spanish white Wine, called SHERRY, "and Rhenish white Wine, D."
Syn. V. album Hispanum. (Vitis vinifera. *Fructus succus fermentatus)*, E. V. albi Hispanici, and Rhenani, D.

VIRGÆ AUREÆ FOLIA, FLORES, D. Golden-rod Leaves and Flowers.
Solidago Virgaurea. *Common Golden-Rod.*
Willd. 3. 2065. Sm. 889. E. B. 301.

VITIS VINIFERÆ FRUCTUS SICCATUS, E. *vide* Uvæ passæ.

ULMI CORTEX "INTERIOR." Elm inner Bark.

Ulmus campestris. *Common Elm.*

Willd. 1. 1324. Woodv. pl. 197—242. Sm. 281. E. B. 1886.

Syn. U. campestris, E.

UVÆ PASSÆ. Raisins, the prepared berries.

Vitis vinifera. *Common Vine.*

Willd. 1. 1180. Woodv. pl. 195—57.

Syn. V. vinifera. *Fructus siccatus*, E. Uvæ passæ sole siccatæ, D.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. Uva Ursi Leaves.

Arbutus Uva Ursi. *Red trailing Arbutus, or Bearberry.*

Willd. 2. 618. Woodv. pl. 70—100. Sm. 443. E. B. 714.

Syn. A. Uva Ursi, E.

WINTERÆ AROMATICÆ CORTEX, E. Winter's Bark.

Wintera aromatica. *Winter's Bark Tree. Aromatic Wintera.*

Willd. 2. 1239. Woodv. pl. 257—226. Med. Obs. and Enq. 5—41.

Syn. Winteranus Cortex.

ZEDOARIÆ RADIX, D. Zedoary Root.
Amomum Zedoaria. *Officinal Amomum.*[x]
Willd. 1. 7. *Kæmpferia rotunda.* Woodv. pl. 133.

ZINCUM. Zinc.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. Ginger Root.
Zingiber officinale. *Officinal Ginger.*
Roscoe in Tr. of Lin. Soc. 8. 347, 348.
Amomum Zingiber, E. D. *Willd.* 1. 6.
Woodv. pl. 11—250.
Syn. A. Zingiber, E.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX CONDITA, E. D. Preserved Ginger, brought from India, E."

[x] See *Curcuma Zedoaria,* Zedoary Turmeric. *Roscoe in Tr. of Lin. Soc.* 8. 354.

PREPARATIONS

AND

COMPOUNDS.

ABSINTHII, EXTRACTUM, D. *vide* Extractum Absinthii.

ACACIÆ, MUCILAGO, *vide* Mucilago Acaciæ.

ACETAS FERRI, &c. D. *vide* Ferri Acetas, &c.

ACETAS KALI, D. *vide* Potassæ Acetas.

ACETIS HYDRARGYRI, &c. E. *vide* Hydrargyri Acetas, &c.

ACETUM AROMATICUM, E.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Take of Rosemary Tops,
Sage Leaves, of each dried four ounces,
Lavender Flowers dried two ounces,
Cloves bruised two drachms,
Vinegar eight pounds.

Macerate for seven days; then press off the liquor and filter it.

ACETUM COLCHICI.

VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of the Fresh Root of Meadow Saffron sliced an ounce,
Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* a pint,
Proof Spirit a fluidounce.

Macerate the Meadow Saffron Root with the Vinegar in a covered glass vessel for twenty-

four hours; then press out the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

This is now substituted for the Oxymel Colchici, which on the other hand the Dublin College has admitted.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM, D. *vide* Acidum Aceticum.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

Syn. A. Scillæ maritimæ, E.

Take of Squill Root fresh-dried a pound,
Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* six pints,
Proof spirit half a pint.

Macerate the Squill Root in the Vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a covered glass vessel for twenty-four hours; then press off the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the Spirit to the clear liquor.

If this preparation be made with *common* vinegar, on being kept it deposits a thick mucilaginous cake; *distilled* vinegar should therefore always be employed.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

ACETIC ACID (distilled Vinegar).

Syn. Acidum acetosum distillatum, E. Acetum distillatum, D.

Take of Vinegar a gallon.

Distil off the acetic Acid in a sand bath from a glass retort into a glass receiver kept cool; throw away the first pint that comes over, and reserve the six succeeding pints.

Distilled Vinegar is generally considered as a dilute acetic acid; this, however, some are disposed to deny, observing, that on being boiled with potash it acquires a considerable degree of colour, which the pure or strong acid does not.[y] Considering the purposes for which this distilled acid is employed, it would seem unnecessary to reject any portion, and it is to be apprehended that few persons will comply with the direction. The acid as prepared by the three Colleges is of various strength, for

The London	from	eight pints	distil	seven	and reject the first.
Dublin		ten pints		six	
Edinb.		eight pounds		six	and reject the two first.

y See Note on Acidum Acetosum forte.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM FORTE, E.

STRONG ACETOUS ACID (Acetic Acid).

Syn. Acidum aceticum, D.

Take of Dried Sulphate of Iron a pound,
Acetate *(superacetate)* of Lead ten ounces.

Having rubbed them together, put them into a retort, and distil in a sand bath with a moderate heat so long as any acid comes over.

ACIDUM ACETICUM, D.

Take of Acetate of Potash six ounces,
Sulphuric Acid *by weight* three ounces.

Pour the Acid into a tubulated retort, then add by small portions at a time the Acetate of Potash, allowing the mixture after each addition to grow cold; lastly, with a moderate heat, distil off the acid till the residuum is left dry.

The specific gravity of this Acid is to that of distilled Water, as 1.070 to 1.000.

The London College now rejects this preparation; but in the Pharmacopœia of 1787, it was directed under the title

of *Acidum acetosum*, to be prepared from the distillation of dried Verdigris *(Subacetate of Copper)*.

To prevent any mistake from the various names applied to the different states of vinegar, this preparation is here introduced under the Edinburgh title, in preference to the correct one of acetic acid (D.), which has been given by the London College to distilled vinegar.

However varied the processes may appear, the nature of the produce is similar. When dried sulphate of iron is heated, its sulphuric acid is separated, and combining with the lead sets free the acetic acid, which passes over in the distillation. Sulphuric acid also, from its superior affinity, readily decomposes the acétate of potash. In expelling the acid from verdigris, as formerly directed, the heat employed decomposed part of the acid itself, which gave the produce an empyreumatic smell.

Of these three modes of preparation, the Dublin is the most common, and perhaps the best. The Edinburgh acid is said always to contain a portion of sulphurous acid; while that procured from acetate of copper, if too high a degree of heat be employed, is liable to be tinged green by the metal, from which, however, it may be freed by a second distillation. Contrary to the opinion formerly held, it appears to be now ascertained that there is only one acid of vinegar, which is at its maximum of oxygenation. Common vinegar contains a quantity of mucilaginous or extractive matter not wholly separable from it by distillation, while the strong acid is free from all foreign admixture.[z]

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[z] *Vide* Darracq, Annales de Chimie, 41. 264.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM CAMPHORATUM, E.

CAMPHORATED ACETOUS (acetic) ACID.

Syn. Acidum aceticum camphoratum, D.

Take of Strong acetous Acid *(acetic acid,* D.) six ounces,
Camphor half an ounce.

Add to the Acid the Camphor rubbed into powder with a little Alcohol *(rectified spirit)*, and dissolve it.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

BENZOIC ACID.

Syn. Flores Benzoes seu benzoini.

Take of Benzoin a pound and a half,
Lime fresh-burnt four ounces,
Water a gallon and half,
Muriatic acid four fluidounces.

Rub the Benzoin with the Lime; then boil them for half an hour in a gallon of the Water, continually stirring with a spatula, and when cold pour off the liquor. Boil what remains a second time in the four remaining pints of Water, and decant the liquor as be-

fore. Mix the liquors together, and boil them to one half; then filter them, and add the muriatic Acid gradually, till it no longer produces any precipitate. Lastly, having poured off the liquor, dry the powder in a gentle heat: then put it into a proper vessel placed on sand, and with a gentle fire sublime the benzoic Acid.

Benzoin contains with much resinous matter benzoic acid, which is considered as the distinguishing character of balsams. This acid may be separated either by sublimation, as generally practised, and still directed in the Dublin Pharmacopœia, or by precipitating it from a salifiable base, with which it has been made to combine. The London form directs benzoate of lime to be precipitated by muriatic acid; the Edinburgh, after Scheele's process as improved by Gren, substitutes the benzoate of soda, and orders it to be decomposed by sulphuric instead of the muriatic acid, and that the precipitate which is benzoic acid, should be dissolved in boiling water, and then set by to crystallize. The process by sublimation is however considered as the least tedious and expensive.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

CITRIC ACID.

Take of Lemon Juice a pint,
Prepared Chalk an ounce, or a quantity sufficient to saturate the acid,
Diluted sulphuric Acid nine fluid-ounces.

To the Lemon Juice brought to a boiling heat add the chalk gradually, and mix; then pour off the liquor. Wash the citrate of lime, which remains, in repeated portions of water; then dry it. Pour the diluted sulphuric acid on the dried powder, and boil them for ten minutes, press the liquor strongly through a linen cloth, and filter it. Evaporate the filtered liquor with a gentle heat, so that crystals may form as it cools.

To obtain the crystals pure dissolve them a second, and even a third time in water, and after each solution filter the liquor, boil it down, and set it by to crystallize.

In this process the citric acid at first forms with the lime of the chalk an insoluble compound, which is well washed to free it from the extractive and mucilaginous matter naturally contained in the juice. The citric acid being afterwards disengaged by the sulphuric acid, is dissolved in the water, while the sulphate of lime precipitates, and being insoluble is left behind on the filter. The use of sulphuric acid rather in excess is necessary to destroy what mucilage may still adhere to the citrate of lime, but it is also liable to decompose the acid itself.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Syn. Acid of Sea Salt.

Take of Muriate of Soda dried two pounds,
Sulphuric Acid a pound and a half,
Distilled Water a pint and a half.

First mix the Acid with half a pint of the Water in a glass retort, and to the mixture when cold add the Muriate of Soda. Pour the remainder of the water into a receiver, and having adapted the retort to it, let the muriatic acid distil over into the water by means of a sand bath, gradually raising the fire till the retort becomes red hot.

The specific gravity of muriatic Acid is to that of distilled Water as 1.170 to 1.000. If into a fluidounce of it, diluted with water, a piece of limestone be immersed, the quantity dissolved ought to be half an ounce.

By the addition of sulphuric acid to muriate of soda, a sulphate of soda is formed, and the muriatic acid being disengaged from its base and volatile passes over in the distillation. This acid is however in its natural state a permanently elastic fluid or gas, and is rapidly absorbed by water which in this process it is intended should be saturated with it. The formula of

the London College differs from that in the late Pharmacopœia, and from those of both the other Colleges; a large proportion of the water being placed in the receiver, by which the condensation of the acid gas is more completely effected, and the process at the same time considerably shortened. By the absorption of the gas the water becomes heated, and as the capacity of water to combine with it diminishes as its temperature increases, it will be necessary to keep the receiver cool, more especially if the acid be prepared in large quantity. It would seem superfluous to dry the salt, and still more so to make it red hot as the Edinburgh College directs, when it is afterwards to be mixed with diluted sulphuric acid. If it be of the ordinary dryness no uncertainty of moment can arise in the ascertainment of its quantity, for a hundred ounces of the common salt of London lose but a few drachms before the fire, and some of its cubic crystals urged by a blow pipe in a platina crucible, did not diminish in weight more than one quarter per cent. The common dry basket salt, which is perhaps as pure as any, loses little or nothing by roasting.

The acid when pure is colourless; the pale yellow tint of the common acid is said to arise from a slight impregnation of iron. If under the strong heat employed by the London College any sulphuric acid should pass over, its presence may readily be detected by the muriate or nitrate of barytes.

The specific gravity of this acid is stated to be the same in all the Pharmacopœias, although the proportion of ingredients for preparing it is so various.

In obtaining the nitric acid the advantage of employing sulphuric acid in excess is noticed; but as sulphate of soda is a salt of easy solubility, it does not seem necessary to use more acid in the present process than is sufficient to decompose the whole of the muriate.

From the manufacturers of muriate of ammonia and other salts on a large scale, the sulphate of soda can be procured much cheaper than from the acidulous mass remaining in the

[illegible] from which it is directed to be prepared by the College, and instead of saturating the superabundant acid with subcarbonate of soda, which is an expensive salt, it is certainly more economical to separate it by lime as the Edinburgh College directs.

Muriatic acid, when furnished with an additional quantity of oxygen, assumes properties essentially different from those of the acid in its ordinary state. Its acidity instead of being increased is diminished, so that some think it ought not to rank as an acid. It has a styptic taste, destroys vegetable colours, and if inspired in its gaseous form is extremely noxious: like the acids, however, it neutralises the alkalies, and forms saline combinations. Condensed in water it constitutes the *Aqua oxymuriatica* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, better known under the name of the *Oxymuriatic acid*. See *Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica*.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. D.

DILUTED MURIATIC ACID.

Take of Muriatic Acid,
Distilled Water of each a pound.

Mix.

The specific gravity of this fluid is to that of distilled Water, as 1.080 to 1.000.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

NITRIC ACID.

Syn. A. nitrosum, E. D. A. nitricum, E. Aqua fortis.

Take of Nitrate of Potash dried,
Sulphuric Acid, of each two pounds.

Mix them in a glass retort, and distil off the nitric Acid in a sand bath, until a red vapour is evolved.[a] Then, adding to it an ounce of dried nitrate of potash, repeat the distillation of the acid as before.

The specific gravity of this Acid is to that of distilled water, as 1.500 to 1.000. If into a fluidounce of it, diluted with water, a piece of limestone be immersed, the quantity dissolved ought to be half an ounce.

[a] Until the iron pot is obscurely red hot, E. To dryness of the residuum, D.

In this process, as in the preceding one for muriatic acid, the sulphuric acid acts by its superior affinity. It combines with the potash of the nitre, while the nitric acid being thus set at liberty is procured by the distillation.

The proportion of sulphuric acid ordered in the last Pharmacopœia was evidently too small; the considerable increase now directed has been made, according to Dr. Powell, "chiefly with a view to obtain the nitric acid as free as possible from nitrous gas."

It appears that the London formula affords, by careful distillation, about nine ounces of nitric acid of a straw yellow colour, soon after which the product acquires a somewhat darker tint inclining to orange, and the fumes gradually heighten to a deep red; the London College, however, directs the process to be stopped when the fumes first arise of a red colour, and the acid thus prepared is ordered to be redistilled from a small portion of nitre, in order to separate any sulphuric acid which may have come over. But if the distillation be continued even till the saline mass is brought into a state of fusion, the last portions obtained have no trace of sulphuric acid, and thus from *ten* to *eleven* ounces of a nitric acid, but very slightly coloured, and of the required specific gravity, may be procured.

The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges to sixty ounces of nitrate of potash add of sulphuric acid only forty ounces, which indeed are fully sufficient to disengage all the nitric acid from the potash: neither do they deem it necessary to dry the nitre; nor in fact is it so, for in following the directions of the London College with undried nitre, ten ounces and a half of acid may be procured of the Sp. Gr. 1.5084.

The Dublin College agrees with the London in fixing the specific gravity of this acid at 1.500, but the Edinburgh order it to be 1.550, which is certainly a very unnecessary degree of strength, and one not very easily obtained.[b]

One advantage arising from the large quantity of sulphuric acid now employed is, not only that the whole of the nitre is decomposed, but that the saline residuum is an acidulous sulphate of potash readily soluble in water.

The Edinburgh College alone have introduced into their Pharmacopœia this acid under two denominations, the *nitrous*

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[b] The straw coloured acid above mentioned gave a Sp. Gr. of 1.5404.

and the *nitric*; the latter of which is directed to be procured from the former, by placing it in a retort, adapting a receiver, and applying a gentle heat until the very red part shall have passed off. The acid of nitre in its ordinary form receives its colour from being more or less impregnated with nitrous gas, which being very volatile, is, by the application of a gentle heat, easily expelled. The acid thus rendered colourless, is, however, in no respect improved in a pharmaceutical point of view, as by simple dilution with water the separation of the nitrous gas is equally effected; nor are the nitrous and nitric acids any longer considered as chemically differing from each other.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED NITRIC ACID.

Syn. A. nitrosum dilutum, E. D.

Take of Nitric Acid a fluidounce,
Distilled Water nine fluidounces.

Mix.

This was formerly directed in the London, as it is in the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, to be made with equal weights of the acid and water; the proportions here ordered by the London College, appear better adapted to answer the purposes for which this form of the acid is intended.

ACIDI NITROSI UNGUENTUM, E. D.

vide Unguentum Acidi Nitrosi.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM, E.

SUCCINIC ACID.

Syn. Acidum succini, D.

Let the Acid, which comes over in the distillation of Amber (see *Oleum Succini)* be wrapped in filtering paper, and freed from its adhering oil by means of a press. Then let it be again sublimed, D. " or let the acid salt, after pressure, be purified by solution in hot water, and subsequent crystallization, E."

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM, E.

AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID.

Syn. Elixir vitrioli acidum.

Take of Alcohol *(rectified spirit)* two pounds,
Sulphuric Acid *by weight* six ounces,

Add the Acid gradually to the rectified Spirit, and digest them in a very gentle heat in a close vessel for three days; then add of

Cinnamon Bark bruised an ounce and a half,
Ginger Root sliced an ounce.

Digest again in a close vessel for six days, then filter on a glass funnel.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID.

Syn. A. vitriolicum dilutum.

Take of Sulphuric Acid a fluidounce and a half,
Distilled Water fourteen fluidounces and a half.

Add the Acid gradually to the Water, and mix.

The quantities here directed render this form stronger than the diluted acid of the preceding Pharmacopœia, nearly in the proportion of five to four.

Its strength also differs from that both of the Edinburgh and Dublin formulæ, in which one part of acid by weight is ordered to be mixed with seven parts of water.

ADEPS PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED LARD.

Syn. A. suillus præparatus, D.

Cut Lard into small pieces; then melt it over a gentle fire, and press it through a linen cloth.

ÆRUGO PRÆPARATA, D.

PREPARED VERDIGRIS.

Rub Verdigris into powder, and separate the very fine parts, as directed in the preparation of Chalk. *Vide* Creta præparata.

ÆRUGINIS, LINIMENTUM, L. ET OXYMEL, D. *vide* Linimentum Æruginis.

ÆRUGINIS, UNGUENTUM, D. *vide* Unguentum Æruginis.

ÆTHER NITROSUS, D.

NITRIC ETHER.

Take of Nitrate of Potash dried and coarsely powdered a pound and a half,
Sulphuric Acid a pound,
Rectified Spirit nineteen fluidounces.

Put the Nitrate of Potash into a tubulated retort placed in a cold water bath, and pour on it gradually, and at different times, the Sulphuric Acid and Spirit, previously mixed

together and allowed to cool. Without any external heat perhaps, or the slightest degree of it (produced by the addition of some warm water to the bath) the Ethereal Spirit will begin to distil over, the assistance of fire not being required. In a short time the heat in the retort will spontaneously increase, and presently become considerable; this must be moderated by supplying the bath with cold water; the receiver should also be kept cold with water or snow, and be fitted with an apparatus to allow a highly elastic gas (which, if the heat accidentally becomes too strong, bursts violently from the mixture) to pass through a pint of Rectified Spirit contained in a bottle kept cool.

Pour the ethereal liquor, which thus spontaneously distils, into a glass stopped vial, and put into it by degrees (closing the vial after each addition) of very dry Subcarbonate of Potash powdered a quantity sufficient to saturate, by the test of litmus paper, the prevailing acid; this will take place, when about a drachm of the salt has been added, and soon afterwards the Nitric Ether will occupy the superior part of the liquor, and should be separated by a funnel.

If it be required very pure, the Ether must be again distilled from a water bath (heated to 140°) to one half.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water, as .900 to 1.000.

ÆTHERIS NITRICI, SPIRITUS.

SPIRIT OF NITRIC ETHER.

Syn. Spiritus æthereus nitrosus, D. Sp. ætheris nitrosi, E. Sp. nitri dulcis.

Take of Rectified Spirit two pints,
Nitric Acid by weight three ounces.

Add the Acid gradually to the Spirit, and mix them, taking care that the heat produced do not exceed 120 degrees; then with a gentle heat let twenty-six fluidounces be distilled.

ÆTHEREUS NITROSUS, SPIRITUS, D.

Spirit of Nitric Ether.

Let there be added to the matter, which remains after the distillation of the Nitrous Ether, the Rectified Spirit employed in that process for receiving the elastic gas, and distil

with the strongest heat of a water bath to dryness of the residuum. Mix the distilled liquor with the alkaline liquor, which remains after the separation of the Nitric Ether, and also add as much very dry Subcarbonate of Potash as will be sufficient to saturate the predominant acid; this may be known by means of litmus. Lastly, distil in the medium heat of a water bath as long as any drops are formed.

The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water, as .850 to 1.000.

The action between alcohol and nitric acid (whether this be applied directly to rectified spirit, or as it is disengaged from nitrate of potash by the sulphuric acid in the manner ordered by the Dublin College) is so violent, that the formation of nitric ether requires considerable precaution, where the intention is to convert the whole of the alcohol into ether. Their action indeed on each other is much influenced by their proportions. If the acid do not exceed that of one to three of the spirit, the mixture may be made without risk, and by the application of heat the nitric ether distils over together with a quantity of unchanged alcohol. The preparations of nitric ether and of spirit of nitric ether may be considered as very analogous to those of the sulphuric ether and its spirit. Nitric ether, however, appears to be formed by the reciprocal action of nitric acid and alcohol, in which the acid is wholly decomposed, and its decomposition commences from the very moment the two bodies are mixed. The alcohol also undergoes decomposition, part of its elements combining with oxygen

from the nitric acid forms oxalic and acetic acids, while the carbon separated, instead of being deposited, as in the preparation of sulphuric ether, is converted into carbonic acid gas, which escapes in considerable quantity.

The spirit of nitric ether possesses properties in general analogous to those of the spirit of sulphuric ether, but it is considerably more ponderous, and often, if not always, acid.

In the present formula of the London College the acid is diminished one half, and we are assured with advantage, but the quantity ordered to be procured is stated to be about one-thirteenth too much. "When only twenty-four fluidounces are distilled instead of twenty-six, a perfectly colourless, and very slightly acid product is obtained, having a specific gravity of .834, but immediately afterwards the spirit becomes coloured and very acid."[c] The Edinburgh formula only differs in the quantity of acid employed.

[c] London Med. Rev. No. x.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.

SULPHURIC ETHER.

Syn. Liquor æthereus sulphuricus, D.

Take of Rectified Spirit,
Sulphuric Acid of each a pound and a half.

Pour the Spirit into a glass retort, and gradually add the Acid, shaking it frequently,[d] and taking care that, during the mixture, the

[d] The shaking should be repeated on each addition of the acid.

temperature of the liquor do not exceed 120 degrees. Then cautiously place it in sand previously heated to 200°, that the liquor may boil as quickly as possible, and the Ether pass into a tubulated receiver, having another receiver adapted to it, and kept cold by means of ice or water. Distil the liquor till there begins to pass over a heavier liquor, which will be observed under the Ether at the bottom of the receiver. Pour on the liquor which remains in the retort twelve ounces more of Rectified Spirit, and draw off a fresh portion of Ether in a similar manner.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS (*Æther sulphuricus*, E. D.)

RECTIFIED ETHER.

Syn. Æther vitriolicus.

Take of Sulphuric Ether fourteen fluidounces,
Fused Potash half an ounce,
Distilled water two fluidounces.

First dissolve the Potash in the water, then add the Ether to it, shaking them well together till they are mixed; lastly, with a heat of about 120 degrees, and from a large retort,

distil twelve fluidounces of Rectified Ether into a cool receiver.

Rectified spirit, which is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, boils at a temperature of about 176 degrees, and then evaporates wholly without change. Mixed with an equal weight of sulphuric acid it does not boil under 207 degrees. At this higher temperature it is decomposed, and converted into a light fragrant volatile liquor, which passes over into the receiver, a quantity of carbon being at the same time deposited in the retort. Ether may therefore be considered as composed of the same elements as alcohol, but combined in different proportions, the hydrogen and oxygen being greater, and the carbon less.

As the changes effected by this process take place on the temperature being raised to a certain point, it is of importance that the mixture should be completed without loss of time, and brought to boil as speedily as possible. Some operators therefore, instead of adding the acid in divided portions, consider it advantageous that the whole quantity should at once, by means of a tubulated funnel, be introduced through the spirit, and that they should then be mixed, as they may be with safety, by cautious agitation.

As soon as the mixture boils the ether comes over, and is condensed into thin broad straight striæ, which run down the sides of the receiver. When the product amounts to about one half, or somewhat more of the rectified spirit employed, white fumes arise in the retort, and condense into irregular streaks or drops of apparently an oily consistence, and the pungent smell of sulphurous gas is perceptible, after which no more, or at least very little, ether is formed, and the process should be stopped, or the receiver changed.

Towards the end of the process the mass in the retort, having become more dense, acquires a higher temperature, and the

sulphuric acid begins to be decomposed; a portion of it being partially deprived of oxygen is converted into sulphurous acid, which being very volatile mixes with the last portions of ether, and renders the rectification of it necessary.

We are directed to continue the distillation until a stratum of a heavier liquor begins to collect under the first in the receiver. The appearance of this, however, will very much depend on the slowness or rapidity with which the distillation is conducted. Unless the boiling be kept up, the fluid collected in the receiver will be uniform, and the produce of ethereal liquor will be less considerable: accordingly the Dublin formula (which is nearly a transcript of the Edinburgh) directs us to employ in the distillation a quick and sufficiently strong heat.

After the first distillation the retort must be removed from the sand, and the liquor in it allowed to *cool* before this fresh quantity of spirit is introduced. If it be added as soon as the first distillation has ceased, the black mass in the retort will be violently agitated, and the process wholly interrupted.

From thirty-two ounces of acid and of spirit, the Dublin College distil twenty fluidounces of *ethereal sulphuric liquor*, which being mixed with two drachms of subcarbonate of potash dried and powdered, yields by distillation in a very high retort twelve fluidounces of an ether, the specific gravity of which is to that of water as .765 to 1.000. From the same quantity of acid and spirit the Edinburgh College distil sixteen ounces, and mixing these with two drachms of pure potash draw off ten ounces. Both Colleges very properly denominate the fluid *Ether sulphuricus*.

From what has been already stated, it is evident that the liquor of the first distillation is liable to be impregnated with sulphurous acid and ethereal oil, as well as to be mixed with a portion of undecomposed alcohol. From all these the rectification is intended to free it. The potash unites with the acid and oil, and prevents their rising in the second distillation, while the water is supposed to detain the alcohol.

ÆTHEREUM, OLEUM.

ETHEREAL OIL.

Syn. Liquor æthereus oleosus, D.

After the distillation of Sulphuric Ether, let the liquor be again distilled in a moderated heat until a black froth appears; then immediately remove the retort from the fire. To the liquor which remains in the retort add Water, that the oily part may collect on the surface. Remove this, and mix with it a sufficient quantity of Lime water to saturate the acid that may be present, and shake them together; lastly, collect the Ethereal Oil which separates.

For the preparation of this *ethereal oily liquor*, the Dublin College directs what remains in the retort, after the distillation of their sulphuric ether, to be distilled in a medium heat to one half. It is alone by particular attention to the process of distilling ether according to the London Pharmacopœia, that the period, at which the heavier liquor begins to come over, can be ascertained, and it requires great care afterwards so to regulate the heat, as that the ethereal oil may remain in the retort. This oil, which is of a lemon yellow colour, more dense and less volatile than ether, is understood to contain a larger proportion of carbon.

ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI, SPIRITUS.

SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ETHER.

Syn. Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole, E. Spiritus vitrioli dulcis.

Take of Sulphuric Ether half a pint,
Rectified Spirit a pint.

Mix.

The simple mixture of these ingredients is considered as producing a preparation analogous in its properties to that obtained in the distillation of equal weights of rectified spirit and sulphuric ether as formerly directed, and now adopted by the Dublin College, under the denomination of *Liquor æthereus sulphuricus*.

ÆTHERIS, SPIRITUS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF ETHER.

Syn. Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus, E.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised three drachms,
Cardamom Seeds powdered a drachm and a half,
Long Pepper powdered,
Ginger Root sliced of each a drachm,
Spirit of sulphuric Ether a pint.

Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.

This is an aromatic tincture, in which, instead of weak spirit or wine, the spirit of sulphuric ether is employed as the menstruum.

ÆTHERIS, SPIRITUS COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ETHER.

Syn. Spiritus ætheris vitriolici compositus. Liquor anodynus mineralis Hoffmanni.

Take of Spirit of Sulphuric Ether a pint,
Ethereal Oil two fluidrachms.

Mix.

ALCOHOL.

ALCOHOL.

Take of Rectified Spirit a gallon,
Subcarbonate of Potash three pounds.

To the Spirit add a pound of the Subcarbonate of Potash previously heated to three hundred degrees, and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently shaking them; then to the Spirit poured off add the remainder of

the Subcarbonate of Potash heated to the same degree; lastly, in a water bath distil off the Alcohol, which is to be kept in a stopped bottle.

The specific gravity of alcohol is to that of distilled water, as .815 to 1.000.

The intention here is to separate the water, which common rectified spirit is always found to contain. It has been thought, however, by some unnecessary to be at the trouble of previously heating the subcarbonate of potash, as by employing it cold, but well dried, and distilling immediately, alcohol may be procured of the specific gravity of .816; and by substituting muriate of lime, alcohol may even be obtained of the specific gravity of .806.[e] The Edinburgh College apply the term alcohol to rectified spirit, which is not the alcohol of chemistry.

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[e] London Med. Rev. No. x.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM, E. &c. *vide* Spiritus Ammoniæ, &c.

ALLII, SYRUPUS, D. *vide* Syrupus Allii.

ALOES, DECOCTUM COMPOSITUM; ALOES EXTRACTUM, &c. *vide* Decoctum Aloes comp. Extractum Aloes, &c.

ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS, DECOCTUM, E. ALTHÆÆ SYRUPUS. *vide* Decoctum Althææ officinalis; Syrupus Althææ.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

DRIED ALUM.

Syn. Alumen ustum, D. Sulphas aluminæ exsiccatus, E.

Melt Alum in an earthen vessel over the fire; and let the heat be increased till the ebullition ceases.

The only object in this process is to free the salt from its water of crystallization, which amounts to nearly one half its weight.

ALUMINIS, LIQUOR COMPOSITUS, *vide* Liquor Alum. comp.

AMMONIACI, EMPLASTRUM; AMMON. MISTURA (LAC, D.). *vide* Emplastrum Ammoniaci; Mistura Ammon.

AMMONIÆ ACETATIS, LIQUOR.

LIQUOR OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Aqua acetatis (acetitis, E.) ammoniæ, D. Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ. Spiritus Mindereri.

Take of Subcarbonate of Ammonia two ounces,
Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* four pints, " or as much as will saturate the acid by the test of litmus, D."

Add the Acid to the Subcarbonate of Ammonia, till bubbles cease to be evolved, and mix " with frequent agitation, D."

As the saline preparations of antimony are not unfrequently administered in conjunction with the *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*, it is material that neither the acid nor alkali should predominate.

AMMONIÆ "CAUSTICÆ, D." AQUA, E.

vide Ammoniæ, Liquor.

AMMONIÆ, CARBONAS, E. D. *vide* Ammoniæ Subcarbonas.

AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS, AQUA, E. D.

vide Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis, Liquor.

AMMONIÆ, HYDROSULPHURETUM, E. D.

HYDROSULPHURET OF AMMONIA.

Take of Sulphuret of Iron coarsely powdered four ounces,
Muriatic Acid seven fluidounces,
Water two pints,
Liquor of Ammonia four fluidounces.

Put the Sulphuret into a matrass, then pour on it gradually the Acid previously diluted with the Water, and having adapted a proper apparatus, let the gas evolved pass through the Liquor of Ammonia. Towards the end of the process let a gentle heat be applied to the matrass.

Sulphuretted hydrogen, like the acids, is capable of combining with different bases, and in the present preparation is united with ammonia. The opinion commonly held with respect to its formation from the ingredients here employed is, that the acid enables the iron to decompose the water, and that the hydrogen gas thereby evolved combines in its nascent state with the necessary proportion of the sulphur.

AMMONIÆ SULPHURETI, AQUA, D.

WATER OF SULPHURET OF AMMONIA.

Take of Lime fresh burnt,
Muriate of Ammonia powdered, of each four ounces,
Sublimed Sulphur,
Hot Water, of each two ounces.

On the Lime placed in an earthen vessel sprinkle the Water, and cover the vessel until the Lime breaks down into powder; mix the powder, as soon as it is cold, with the Sulphur and Muriate of Ammonia, guarding against the vapours; put them when mixed into a retort, and distil with a sudden and sufficiently strong heat. Lastly, keep the liquor thus obtained in a vial well closed with a glass stopper.

In this process the lime answers the double purpose of decomposing the muriate of ammonia, and of affording a hydrosulphuret by its combination with the sulphur, and subsequent action on the water. The ammonia and the sulphuretted hydrogen, being presented to each other in their nascent state, combine, and with the undecomposed part of the water pass over into the receiver, leaving behind the lime in combination both with sulphuric and muriatic acid. The product, long

known by the name of *Boyle's fuming liquor*, differs therefore in no material point from that obtained by the preceding method.

AMMONIÆ, LINIMENTUM, "D." FORTIUS, *vide* Linimentum Ammon. fortius.

AMMONIÆ, LIQUOR.

LIQUOR OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Aqua ammoniæ, E. Aqua ammoniæ causticæ, D.

Take of Muriate of Ammonia,
Lime fresh-burnt, of each two pounds,
Water a pint and a half.

Rub the Muriate of Ammonia and the Lime separately into powder; then mix and introduce them into a large glass retort, into which a pint of the Water has been previously poured. To the retort placed in a sand bath fix a tubulated receiver, through which the Ammonia may pass into a third vessel holding the remaining eight ounces of the Water, and kept cool. Then apply a gentle heat, and gradually increase it until the

retort becomes red hot. "Keep the liquor in small vials well stopped, E."

"The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water, as .936 to 1.000, D."

In this process the lime unites with the muriatic acid, and separates the ammonia, which being volatile passes over, and is condensed by the water in the recipient.

To avoid the inconveniences arising from the ordinary modes of obtaining this preparation, it has been suggested that it should be procured, by adding boiling water to equal parts of muriate of ammonia and lime, allowing them to cool in a close vessel, and submitting the clear solution to simple distillation.[f]

AMMONIÆ, SPIRITUS.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Rectified Spirit two pints,
Liquor of Ammonia a pint.

Mix.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM, E.

Ammoniated Alcohol.

Take of Alcohol *(rectified spirit) by weight* thirty-two ounces,

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[f] London Med. Rev. No. x.

Lime fresh burnt twelve ounces,
Muriate of Ammonia,
Water, of each eight ounces.

Let the Water (as in the preparation of the Aqua Ammoniæ) be poured on the bruised Lime placed in an iron or earthen vessel; cover the vessel until the Lime, which falls into powder, shall have become cold; then mix the Muriate, rubbed into a very fine powder, with the Lime, by triturating them in a mortar, and immediately put them into a retort made of common *bottle* glass. Let the retort be placed in a sand bath, and adapt to it the chemical apparatus of Mr. Woulfe. Into the first vessel, which is the smallest, and is provided with a safety tube, place two ounces of the Alcohol, and in the second vessel the remainder of the Alcohol.

The fire is now to be applied, and gradually increased, until the bottom of the iron pot becomes red hot, and as long as any Ammonia comes over. Let the liquor of each vessel be mixed, and kept in small vials well stopped.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ, D.

Take of Proof Spirit three pints,
Muriate of Ammonia four ounces,
Pearlash *(impure potash)* six ounces.

Let them be mixed together, and distil in a medium heat two pints.

In the Dublin process, which only differs from that of the preceding London Pharmacopœia in a larger quantity being ordered to be procured by the distillation, the ammonia is in the state of *sub*carbonate, which requires for its solution that the spirit should be diluted, while in the preparations now directed by the London and Edinburgh Colleges, the spirit is combined with *pure* ammonia; a difference which should be kept in view both in its pharmaceutical and medical application.

AMMONIÆ, SPIRITUS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum, E. Spiritus ammoniæ compositus. Spiritus volatilis aromaticus.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia two pints,
Oil of Lemons,
Oil of Cloves, of each two fluidrachms.

Mix.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM AROMATICUM, E.

Take of Ammoniated Alcohol by weight eight ounces,
Oil of Rosemary a drachm and a half,
Oil of Lemons a drachm.

Mix them so that the Oils may be dissolved.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS, D.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia two pints,
Oil of Lemons two drachms,
Nutmegs bruised half an ounce.

Digest in a closed vessel for three days, occasionally shaking it; then let a pint and a half be distilled.

As essential oils differ from those that are expressed in being readily soluble in rectified spirit, while with carbonate of ammonia they both form a milky liquor, if on combining the oils with the spirit in this preparation any turbidity be occasioned, it is a proof either that the alkali is not in a pure state, or that the essential oil is adulterated with some one or other of the expressed oils. This there is reason to apprehend to be too often the case with the oils of lemon peel and of cloves as imported into this country: on which account it has been usual to distil the spirit after being mixed with the oils.[s]

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[s] London Med. Rev. No. X.

AMMONIÆ, SPIRITUS FŒTIDUS.

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Alcohol ammoniatum fœtidum, E. Spiritus volatilis fœtidus.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia two pints,
Assafœtida Gum-resin two ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours; then with a gentle heat distil a pint and a half into a cooled receiver.

The Edinburgh College directs half an ounce of the gum-resin to be digested in eight ounces of the spirit for twelve hours, and then to distil off the whole of the spirit: the Dublin orders an ounce and a quarter to be digested in two pints of spirit for three days, then to pour off the clear liquor, and to distil a pint and a half.

Instead of having recourse to distillation, it has been proposed to prepare this fetid spirit, like the *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata*, by digestion alone; but in this case, the object of the foregoing processes would necessarily be defeated, which is that of having only the finer parts of the assafœtida combined with the volatile spirit in a form capable of being mixed with water without becoming turbid.

AMMONIÆ SPIRITUS, SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Mastich Resin three drachms,
Alcohol nine fluidrachms,
Oil of Lavender fourteen minims,
Oil of Amber four minims,
Liquor of Ammonia ten fluidounces.

Macerate the Mastich in the Alcohol that it may be dissolved, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the other ingredients and shake them all together.

The foregoing preparation is obviously intended to be analogous to *Eau de Luce* formerly imported from France, and much esteemed for the grateful pungency of its odour.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Carbonas ammoniæ, E. D. Ammonia præparata.

Take of Muriate of Ammonia a pound,
Prepared Chalk two pounds.

Rub them separately into powder, then mix and sublime "into a refrigerated re-

ceiver, E. D." with a heat gradually raised till the retort becomes red hot.

This salt is here, as well as in other instances, denominated *Carbonas*, but in the index of new names, and again in the formula of Sodæ Carbonas, it is termed *Sub*carbonas, a title which is adhered to in this translation as being more correct.

The rationale of the process for obtaining subcarbonate of ammonia will be readily understood. Carbonate of lime does not act on or decompose muriate of ammonia till a considerable heat be applied; the lime then combines with the muriatic acid, and the ammonia, uniting with the carbonic acid the lime has quitted, sublimes.

Professor Davy in his Researches informs us, that the proportion of alkali in the salt will be greater, as the temperature employed in procuring it is higher.

The salt formerly prepared from hartshorn or common bone was impregnated with a volatile animal oil, which rendered it less agreeable than the present purer preparation.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS, LIQUOR.

LIQUOR OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ, E. D. Aqua ammoniæ, P. L. 1787.

Take of Subcarbonate of Ammonia eight ounces,
Distilled Water a pint.

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Ammonia in the Water, and filter.

In the preceeding Pharmacopœia the liquor of subcarbonate of ammonia was prepared by distillation from muriate of ammonia, subcarbonate of potash, and water, as still directed by the Edinburgh College, and by the Dublin also, with the substitution of the subcarbonate of soda for that of potash. In making the present solution, it will be found that the water is not capable of dissolving the whole of the salt ordered. One fluidounce of the common subcarbonate of ammonia is not soluble in less than four fluidounces of water. The Dublin College, in addition to the foregoing solution, retain the volatile liquor of hartshorn.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI, D.

Take of Hartshorn any quantity.

Put it into a retort, and distil with a heat gradually increased a Volatile Liquor, a Salt, and an Oil; then let the distillation of the Volatile Liquor be repeated until it passes off as limpid as water, the Oil and the Salt being separated by straining after each distillation. The Liquor will be more easily depurated, if, after each distillation, except the first, there be added to it about the sixth part its weight of Charcoal, first heated to redness, then extinguished by covering it with sand, and pow-

dered while still hot. If Deer's horns cannot be procured, the bones of any other land animal may be used in their stead.

Under the destructive distillation here directed, hydrogen and azote, the elements of ammonia, combine, and uniting with carbonic acid, which is also evolved, pass over in the state of subcarbonate, partly in the solid form, and partly in solution. An offensive empyreumatic oil is also produced, and rising at the same time strongly impregnates the other products. From this the redistillation with charcoal is intended as much as possible to free the liquor; it still however will retain a small quantity, and this it is which constitutes the chief difference between the volatile salt and its solution as obtained from bone, and those resulting from the decomposition of muriate of ammonia.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS, LINIMENTUM, *vide* Linim. Ammon. Subcarbon.

AMMONIARETUM CUPRI, E. *vide* Cupri Ammoniaretum.

AMOMI REPENTIS, TINCTURA, E. *vide* Tinctura Cardamomi.

AMOMI ZINGIBERIS, SYRUPUS, E. *vide* Syrupus Zingib.

AMYGDALÆ "COMMUNIS, E." CONFECTIO; A. MISTURA (EMULSIO, E. LAC, D.) &c. *vide* Confectio Amygdalæ; Mistura Amygd. &c.

AMYLI, MUCILAGO, *vide* Mucilago Amyli.

ANETHI, AQUA, *vide* Aqua Anethi.

ANGUSTURÆ, TINCTURA, D. *vide* Tinct. Cuspariæ.

ANISI "PIMPINELLÆ, E." OLEUM; A. SPIRITUS, &c. *vide* Oleum Anisi; Spiritus Anisi, &c.

ANTHEMIDIS "NOBILIS, E." DECOCTUM, EXTRACTUM, &c. *vide* Decoctum Anthemidis nobilis; Extractum Anthemidis, &c.

ANTIMONIALE, VINUM, E. *vide* Antimonii tartarizati Liquor.

ANTIMONIALIS, PULVIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Syn. Oxydum antimonii cum phosphate calcis, E. James's powder?

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony powdered a pound,
Hartshorn Shavings two pounds.

Mix, and throw them into a broad iron pot heated to whiteness, and diligently stir them until they have acquired an ash colour. Then take them out, rub them into a powder, and put this into a coated crucible, on which lute another crucible inverted, and having an aperture in its bottom. Then apply the fire,

and raise it gradually, so that it may be kept at a white heat for two hours. Rub the residuum into a very fine powder.

By the heat employed in the first part of this process, the antimony, after the dissipation of its sulphur, is left in the state of grey oxyd mixed with sulphate of lime, resulting from the partial decomposition of the hartshorn. In the further exposure of the materials to heat the antimony is more highly oxydated, and partially vitrified. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges direct their powder to be prepared with equal parts of hartshorn and sulphuret of antimony; but the latter orders the shavings to be previously "boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, to get rid of the animal gluten," by which the powder is rendered of a somewhat whiter colour. This preparation may, therefore, be considered as an oxyd of antimony in union with phosphate of lime, and is to be regarded as analogous to the celebrated powder of Dr. James.

ANTIMONII, MURIAS, E.

MURIATE OF ANTIMONY.

Syn. Antimonium muriatum. Butter of antimony.

Take of Oxyd of Antimony with Sulphur by Nitrate of Potash,
Sulphuric Acid, of each a pound,
Muriate of Soda dried two pounds.

Having put the Sulphuric Acid into a retort, add to it gradually the Muriate of Soda

and the Oxyd of Antimony previously mixed together; then distil in a hot sand bath. Expose the matter which has been distilled for some days to the air that it may liquefy; then let the liquid part be poured off from the dregs.

In this process the sulphuric acid combines with the soda of the common salt, and the muriatic acid, freed from its base, forms with the antimonial oxyd a volatile compound. The muriate of antimony thus produced passes over in distillation, partly in a liquid state, and partly in that of a soft mass, which from its consistence formerly received the name of *Butter of Antimony*. It is a very deliquescent salt, and under exposure to the air the solid portion attracts sufficient moisture to become liquid. The changes, which this substance undergoes by the addition of water, are noticed under the succeeding preparation.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM.

OXYD OF ANTIMONY.

Syn. O. antimonii nitro-muriaticum, D.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony powdered two ounces,
Muriatic Acid eleven fluidounces,
Nitric Acid one fluidounce.

To the Acids mixed together in a glass vessel add the Antimony by little and little,

and digest them at a boiling heat[h] for an hour; then strain, and pour the strained liquor into a gallon of Water in which two ounces of Subcarbonate of Potash have been previously dissolved. Wash the powder which precipitates in repeated portions of water until no acid remain, then dry it on filtering paper.

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h. "Calore fervente coque."

In the Dublin formula only one fluidrachm of nitric acid is employed, and after the antimony has been cautiously added, we are directed to digest with a heat gradually increased, until the mixture ceases to effervesce, and then to boil it for an hour. The liquor when cold is to be strained into a gallon of water, and the resulting precipitate carefully washed and dried.

Sulphuret of antimony is composed of sulphur combined with Antimony in its metallic state. In this process the metal by the decomposition of the nitric acid is converted into an oxyd soluble in the muriatic acid, and the sulphur is left undissolved. On the muriate of antimony thus obtained being poured into the alkaline water a white oxyd of antimony is thrown down, the repeated washing of which is intended to free it from all adhering acid.

When sulphuret of antimony is added to muriatic acid combined with as much nitric acid as the London College directs, violent action ensues attended with considerable heat, and dense noxious vapours are copiously evolved: whereas in preparing the nitro-muriatic oxyd of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, in which, as already noticed, only *one drachm* of nitric acid is employed in place of *an ounce* as directed by the London College, the heat excited is very trifling, and the

powder, which is ordered to be precipitated without any addition of alkali, separates far more readily from the water used in washing it. If this precipitated submuriate, which has long been known by the name of *Powder of Algaroth*, be boiled in a solution of subcarbonate of potash, the whole of its acid is by some said to be abstracted; but it may be doubted, whether this alkali, in the quantity directed by the London College, can have any other effect than that of neutralizing a part of the free muriatic acid, and consequently whether, thus employed, it can be of any advantage.

ANTIMONII, OXYDUM CUM PHOSPHATE CALCIS, E. *vide* Antimonialis Pulvis.

ANTIMONII, OXYDUM CUM SULPHURE PER NITRATEM POTASSÆ, E.

OXYD OF ANTIMONY WITH SULPHUR, BY NITRATE OF POTASH.

Syn. Crocus antimonii.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony,
Nitrate of Potash, of each equal weights.

Triturate them separately, and having mixed them well together, throw them into

a crucible brought to a white heat. When the deflagration has ceased, let the reddish matter be separated from the whitish crust, and rubbed into a powder, which is then to be frequently washed in hot water till it becomes insipid.

The effects produced in this process are chiefly to be attributed to the decomposition of the nitric acid of the nitre, which takes place in the act of deflagration, and which, by furnishing oxygen, converts the greater part of the sulphur, contained in the sulphuret of antimony, into sulphurous and sulphuric acids, and also oxydates the metal, which the sulphur has quitted. The preparation may, therefore, be regarded as an oxyd of antimony united with a portion of sulphuret of antimony still remaining undecomposed, or as being a combination of oxyd of antimony with sulphur alone. The sulphurous acid produced in the operation, being volatile, is dissipated; but the sulphuric, by combining with the alkali, remains, and constitutes a part of the saline matter, which is ordered to be removed by separating the white crust, and by the repeated washings with water.

The *Crocus antimonii* of the preceding London Pharmacopœia was prepared with the addition of a small quantity of muriate of soda, and the mass after deflagration was brought to a state of fusion, and when cold the scoriæ only were separated. From this crocus the *Antimonium tartarisatum* was directed to be made.

ANTIMONII, OXYDUM CUM SULPHURE VITRIFICATUM, E.

VITREOUS OXYD OF ANTIMONY WITH SULPHUR.

Syn. Vitrum antimonii. Antimonium vitrificatum.

Take Sulphuret of Antimony in coarse sand-like powder, spread it on a shallow unglazed earthen vessel, and apply a gentle fire, that the Sulphuret of Antimony may be slowly heated, stirring it at the same time diligently, to prevent it from running into lumps. White vapours smelling of sulphur will arise from the powder. When these are no longer expelled by the heat employed, increase the fire somewhat, that vapours may again exhale; and proceed thus until the powder, at length made red hot, emits no more vapours. Put this powder into a crucible, and keep it in fusion in a strong heat until it assumes the appearance of melted glass, then pour it out on a heated brass plate.

In the preparation of the vitrified oxyd of antimony the metal undergoes a higher degree of oxydation than the ordinary process of roasting would produce, but is found still to retain a small proportion of sulphur. It has a fine hyacinthine colour, and from its transparency has been called glass of anti-

mony. This oxyd is by some considered as preferable to any other for the preparation of emetic tartar.

ANTIMONII, OXYDUM VITRIFICATUM CUM CERA, E.

VITREOUS OXYD OF ANTIMONY WITH WAX.

Syn. Vitrum antimonii ceratum.

Take of Yellow Wax one part,
Viteous Oxyd of Antimony eight parts.

To the Wax melted in an iron vessel add the Oxyd reduced to powder, and roast them in a gentle fire for a quarter of an hour; then pour out the mass, and when cold rub it into powder.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Syn. Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum, E. Sulphur antimoniatum fuscum, D. Sulphur antimonii auratum.

Take of Sulphuret of Antimony powdered two pounds,
Liquor of Potash four pints,
Distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and boil them over a gentle fire for three hours, stirring diligently, and occasion-

ally adding distilled water, so that its measure may be always the same. Strain the liquor immediately through a doubled linen cloth, and, while it is still hot, pour in gradually as much diluted Sulphuric Acid as shall be sufficient to precipitate the powder; then wash off the Sulphate of Potash with hot water, afterwards dry the precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, and rub it into powder.

The precipitated sulphuret of antimony is considered as a hydrosulphuretted oxyd of this metal combined with sulphur, in the preparation of which, the sulphuret of potash, produced by the union of the potash with the sulphur contained in the sulphuret of antimony, by its action on the water, becomes a hydrosulphuret, and in this state unites with the oxyd of the antimony, formed by means of the oxygen resulting from the decomposition of the water. As soon as the solution begins to cool, a part of the hydrosulphuretted oxyd precipitates, and in this state forms the well known *kermes mineral.* On the addition however of the acid, not only the whole of the hydrosulphuretted oxyd is thrown down, but a portion also of the sulphur, which was combined with the potash. This preparation, therefore, only differs from the kermes mineral in containing a larger proportion of sulphur.

ANTIMONII, SULPHURETUM PRÆPARATUM, E. D.

PREPARED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Syn. Antimonium præparatum.

This is to be prepared in the same manner as directed in the case of Chalk. *Vide* Creta præparata.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM.

TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Syn. Tartris antimonii, E. Tartarum antimoniatum sive emeticum, D. Tartar emetic.

Take of Oxyd of Antimony two ounces,
Supertartrate of Potash powdered three ounces,
Distilled Water eighteen fluidounces.

To the Water, made to boil in a glass vessel, gradually add the Antimony and Supertartrate of Potash previously mixed together, and continue the boiling half an hour; then filter the liquor, and evaporate it in a glass vessel with a gentle heat, so that it may crystallize on being allowed to cool slowly.

TARTRIS ANTIMONII, E.
Tartrite of Antimony.

Take of Oxyd of Antimony with Sulphur by Nitrate of Potash three parts,
Supertartrite *(supertartrate)* of Potash four parts,
Distilled Water thirty-two parts.

Boil them in a glass vessel for a quarter of an hour, filter, and set the filtered liquor by, so that it may crystallize.

When certain of the oxyds of antimony are boiled with supertartrate of potash in water, the oxyds unite with the excess of acid, and form triple salts, consisting of tartaric acid in combination both with the metallic oxyd and with potash.

For the preparation of this important article, the Edinburgh College has selected a washed crocus of antimony, the Dublin recommends the powder of Algaroth, while the London has introduced a new oxyd, which Dr. Powell states "to have been thought upon the whole most uniform and definite, and to yield whiter crystals." There is however too much reason to apprehend, that in following the directions given in the London Pharmacopœia, the expectation of the operator will not always be realised. In repeated trials, even with the oxyd obtained from Apothecaries Hall, the Translator has never yet succeeded in procuring tartarized antimony in its usual crystallised form, and possessing its ordinary activity.

ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI, LIQUOR, L.

LIQUOR OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Syn. Vinum tartritis antimonii, E. Vinum antimonii tartarizati.

Take of Tartarized Antimony a scruple,
Boiling distilled Water four fluidounces,
Wine *(Sherry)* six fluidounces.

Dissolve the Tartarized Antimony in the boiling distilled Water; then add the Wine.

Two grains of tartarized antimony are contained in each fluidounce of this liquor. It is therefore only of half the strength of the *Vinum antimonii tartarisati* of the preceding Pharmacopœia, but corresponds with the *Vinum tartritis antimonii* of the Edinburgh College.

AQUA ACETATIS (ACETITIS, E.) AMMONIÆ, D. *vide* Ammoniæ Acetatis, Liquor.

AQUA ALKALINA OXYMURIATICA, D.

OXYMURIATIC ALKALINE WATER.

Syn. Solution of oxymuriate of potash.

Take of Muriate of Soda dried two pounds,
Manganese powdered a pound,
Water,
Sulphuric Acid, of each by weight two pounds.

Let the Muriate of Soda and the Manganese mixed together be put into a matrass, and the Water poured on them; then, in a proper apparatus add gradually, and at different times, the Sulphuric Acid, and let the extricated gas pass through a liquor composed of *Sub*carbonate of Potash four ounces, and Water twenty-nine fluidounces. Towards the end of the process apply a gentle heat to the matrass.

The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water, as 1.087 to 1.000.

In this process the muriatic acid being disengaged from the muriate of soda by the sulphuric acid, acts in part on the manganese (here of course understood to be taken in the state of common brown or black oxyd) and forms with it muriate of manganese, while the remaining portion of the acid com-

bining with the excess of oxygen in the oxyd constitutes the oxymuriatic acid gas, which uniting with the potash in passing through the alkaline solution gives the preparation in question. *Vide* Note on Muriatic acid.

AQUA OXYMURIATICA, D.

Oxymuriatic Water.

Syn. Oxymuriatic acid.

This is procured by causing the redundant gas in the preceding operation to pass through a pint of distilled water.

The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water, as 1.003 to 1.000.

To preserve this fluid from decomposition requires that it should not be exposed to light.

AQUA AMMONIÆ (E.), CAUSTICÆ, D. CARBONATIS, E. D. SULPHURETI, D. *vide* Ammon. Liquor; Ammon Subcarbon. Liquor; Ammon. Sulphuret. Aqua.

AQUA CALCIS, E. ET AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA, D. *vide* Calcis, Liquor, &c.

AQUÆ CALCIS, LINIMENTUM, E. *vide* Linimentum Aq. Calcis.

AQUA CARBONATIS AMMONIÆ, E. D.

vide Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis, Liquor.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI, D. *vide*

Cupri Ammoniati, Liquor.

AQUA DISTILLATA *(simplex)*.

(Common) DISTILLED WATER.

Take of Water ten gallons.

First distil four pints, which being rejected, distil four gallons. Keep the distilled water in a glass bottle.

The employment of distilled water was too generally insisted on in the Pharmacopœia of 1787; in the present its use is confined to a few preparations; in these common water should by no means be substituted, as it always contains more or less heterogeneous matter, from which alone it can be freed by distillation, and which, if present, might materially affect the nature of the substances employed.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

DISTILLED WATERS.

WATERS, unless otherwise directed, are to be distilled from dried Plants, as these cannot

be procured fresh at all seasons of the year. When they are taken in a recent state, they should be employed in double the weight.

Add five fluidounces of Proof Spirit to each gallon of these Waters, in order that they may be preserved unchanged.

Aromatic waters distilled from the dry herb are much more grateful than those prepared from the fresh plant. In a boiling temperature water becomes impregnated with a certain quantity of the essential oil existing in vegetables; if there be more oil than is sufficient for saturation, it will remain on the surface of the water with which it comes over; or if more ponderous, sink to the bottom, and not mix with the water that afterwards distils. An increased quantity therefore of any article might yield a larger quantity of oil, but would not supply a water more strongly impregnated. To remove the unpleasant smell, which most distilled waters have, when first prepared, it is advisable to expose them for a few days to the air, or at least to keep them in vessels but slightly covered. In their distillation as much water should be employed as may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

AQUA ANETHI, L.

DILL WATER.

Take of Dill Seed bruised a pound,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Distil a gallon.

Dill water has an advantage over most of the other distilled waters, in being little disposed to change.

AQUA (*Aurantii*) CITRI AURANTII, E.

ORANGE PEEL WATER.

Take of Orange Peel two pounds,
Water a sufficient quantity.

After due maceration, distil ten pints.

AQUA CARUI, L.

CARRAWAY WATER.

Take of Carraway Seeds bruised a pound,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Distil a gallon.

AQUA (*Cassiæ*) LAURI CASSIÆ, E.

CASSIA WATER.

Take of Cassia Cinnamon Bark bruised a pound,
Water a sufficient quantity.

After due maceration, distil ten pints.

Cassia yields a water much less agreeable than that of cinnamon, and possessing a flavour which is manifestly empyreumatic.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON WATER.

Syn. Aq. lauri cinnamomi, E.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised a pound,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the Bark in a pint of the Water for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon.

Cinnamon water, when prepared from fresh and genuine bark, retains its milkiness longer than most of the other distilled waters, from the quantity of essential oil, which it holds suspended. This however is disposed to separate from it, and being a ponderous oil, sinks, leaving the water clear, and deprived of its fragrant smell and aromatic taste. It is therefore of consequence that such a water should be frequently prepared.

A water not readily to be distinguished from either of the preceding, and not unfrequently employed as a substitute, is that distilled from the cassia buds, which likewise yield a very grateful essential oil.

AQUA CITRI AURANTII, E. AQ. CITRI MEDICÆ, E. *vide* Aqua *(Aurantii)*; Aqua *(Limonum)*.

AQUA FŒNICULI "DULCIS, D."

FENNEL WATER.

Take of Fennel Seeds bruised a pound,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Distil a gallon.

AQUA LAURI CASSIÆ, E. LAURI CINNAMOMI, E. *vide* Aq. *(Cassiæ)*; Aq. Cinnamomi.

AQUA *(Limon)* CITRI MEDICÆ, E.

LEMON PEEL WATER.

Take of Lemon Peel fresh two pounds,
Water a sufficient quantity.

After due maceration, distil ten pints.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

PEPPERMINT WATER.

Take of Peppermint a pound and a half,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Distil a gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ PULEGII, E. *vide* Aqua Pulegii.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, L.

SPEARMINT WATER.

Syn. Aq. menthæ sativæ, D.

Take of Spearmint a pound and a half,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Distil a gallon.

AQUA PIMENTÆ.

PIMENTA WATER.

Syn. Aqua myrti pimentæ, E. Aq. piperis jamaicensis.

Take of Pimenta Berries bruised half a pound,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the Berries in a pint of the Water for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon.

AQUA PULEGII, L. D.

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Syn. Aq. menthæ pulegii, E.

Take of Pennyroyal a pound and a half,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Distil a gallon.

AQUA ROSÆ, L. D.

ROSE WATER.

Syn. Aq. rosæ centifoliæ, E.

Take of the Fresh Petals of the Hundred-leaved Rose eight pounds,
Water a sufficient quantity.

Distil a gallon.

With a view, as we are informed, to improve the fragrance of this water, and at the same time to keep it longer from spoiling, the quantity of the petals has been now increased from six pounds to eight. It is a well known practice with many, that the preparation of rose water may be provided for at all seasons of the year, to preserve the petals by closely packing them in jars with common salt.

The Dublin College directs the petals of the *damask* rose to be employed after their claws are cut off.

AQUA KALI CAUSTICI, D.
vide Potassæ, Liquor.

AQUA MURIATIS CALCIS, D.
vide Calcis Muriatis, Aqua.

AQUA OXYMURIATICA, D.

Obtained by employing water (as already mentioned, *Page* 138) instead of the solution of the subcarbonate of potash directed in the preparation of the *Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica*, which see.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ, D.
vide Picis liquidæ, Aqua.

AQUA POTASSÆ, E. *vide* Potassæ, Liquor.

AQUA SUBCARBONATIS KALI, D.
vide Potassæ Subcarb. Liquor.

AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ, D. AQ. SULPHURETI KALI, D.

vide Ammoniæ Sulphureti, Aqua; *Potassæ* Sulphureti, Aqua.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS POTASSÆ, E. AQUA SUPERCARB. SODÆ, E.

vide Potassæ Supercarb. Aqua; Sodæ Supercarb. Aqua.

ARGENTI NITRAS.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Syn. Argentum nitratum. Causticum lunare.

Take of Silver an ounce,
Nitric Acid a fluidounce and a half,
Distilled Water two fluidounces.

Mix the Nitric Acid with the Water, and dissolve the Silver in it by means of a sand bath: then increase the heat gradually, that the Nitrate of Silver may be dried. Melt this over a gentle fire, until the water being driven off, the ebullition ceases; then pour it

immediately into proper moulds, "or iron pipes warmed and greased with suet; lastly, put it up in a glass vial well stopped, E."

Nitric acid will, it is well known, dissolve silver in a much larger proportion, than that directed in the preceding formula. In exposing the nitrate of silver to heat, with a view to drive off the water of crystallization, and bring it into a state of fusion, it is material that the process should be conducted with care, for at a high temperature the acid of the salt will necessarily undergo decomposition.

The application of this salt as a chemical test, and its internal use in medicine, make it also of consequence that the directions with respect to the purity of the metal and of the acid, as well as to the employment of distilled water, should be strictly observed.

ARISTOLOCHIÆ SERPENTARIÆ, TINCTURA, E.

vide Tinct. Serpentariæ.

ARMORACIÆ, INFUSUM COMPOS. L.
ARMOR. SPIRITUS COMPOS. L.

vide Infusum Armoraciæ compositum; Spiritus Armor. compositus.

ARSENICI OXYDUM PRÆPARATUM, L.

PREPARED OXYD OF ARSENIC.

Syn. Arsenicum album.

Rub Oxyd of Arsenic into powder; then put it into a crucible, and applying heat sublime it into another crucible inverted over the former.

The common white arsenic, procured in the roasting of certain metallic ores, especially those of cobalt, is found to contain impurities: in the state of white powder, as met with in the shops, it is also liable to be adulterated. The London College has therefore thought it necessary to introduce the present directions for subliming the oxyd afresh: a process which might certainly be dispensed with, if the solid shining semivitreous white oxyd be selected, as this is already probably "as pure as sublimation can render it."[1]

This oxyd instead of being insipid, as the greater number of metallic oxyds are, has an acrid taste and is corrosive. It is soluble in water, and reddens litmus, and has hence been by many considered rather as an acid than an oxyd.

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[1] London Med. Rev. No. x.

ARSENICALIS, LIQUOR, L.

ARSENICAL LIQUOR.

Take of Prepared Oxyd of Arsenic, rubbed into a very fine powder;

Subcarbonate of Potash prepared from
Tartar, of each sixty-four grains,
Distilled Water a pint.

Boil them together in a glass vessel until all the Arsenic is dissolved. To the liquor when cold add of

Compound Spirit of Lavender four fluidrachms;

and lastly, as much Distilled Water as shall be sufficient exactly to fill up the pint measure.

In this preparation, which is analogous to *Dr. Fowler's mineral solution,* the oxyd by combining with the alkali is rendered more soluble in water, apparently without any diminution of its activity. Each fluidrachm of the solution contains half a grain of the oxyd of arsenic.

ARSENIAS KALI, D.

ARSENIATE OF POTASH.

Take of White *(prepared)* Oxyd of Arsenic,
Nitrate of Potash, of each an ounce.

Let them be separately reduced into powder, then mix and put them into a glass retort placed in a sand bath, and expose them to a

heat gradually increased until the bottom of the retort acquires an obscure red heat. It is expedient by means of a proper apparatus to transmit the vapours, which issue from the retort, through distilled water, that the Nitrous Acid extricated by the heat may be condensed. Dissolve the residual matter in four pints of boiling distilled Water, and after proper evaporation set it by to crystallize.

In this process by means of the oxygen, arising from the decomposition of a part of the nitric acid of the nitre, the arsenical oxyd is acidified and combines with the potash, while the nitrous gas escapes together with some undecomposed nitric acid, which latter the College have thought it worth while to order to be condensed by passing it through water.

ASARI, PULVIS COMPOSITUS, E. D.
vide Pulvis Asari compositus.

ASSAFŒTIDÆ, EMPLASTRUM, E.
ASSAFŒT. MISTURA, L. (LAC, D.) &c.
vide Emplast. Assafœt. Mist. Assafœt. &c.

ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHÆ, MUCILAGO, E. *vide* Mucilago Tragac. Gummi.

ATROPÆ BELLADONNÆ, SUCCUS SPISSATUS, E.

vide Extractum Belladonnæ.

AURANTII (CITRI AURANT.) AQUA, E.
AURANTII CONFECTIO, L. (CONSERVA, E. D.)

vide Aqua (*Aurantii*); Confectio Aurantii, &c.

BALSAMI TOLUTANI TINCTURA, D.

vide Tinctura Balsami Tolutani.

BARYTÆ MURIAS, E.

MURIATE OF BARYTES.

Take of Carbonate of Barytes,
Muriatic Acid, of each one part,
Water three parts.

To the Water and Acid mixed together add the Carbonate of Barytes broken into small pieces. When the effervescence has ceased, digest for an hour, then strain, and, after sufficient evaporation, set it by to crystallize. Let the evaporation be repeated so long as any crystals form.

If Carbonate of Barytes cannot be procured, the Muriate may be prepared from the Sulphate of Barytes in the following manner.

Take of Sulphate of Barytes two pounds,
Charcoal powdered four ounces.

Roast the Sulphate in the fire, so that it may be more readily reduced to a very fine powder, with which the powdered Charcoal is to be well mixed. Put the whole into a crucible, and, having fitted on a cover, expose it to a strong heat for six hours. Then triturate it well, and throw it into six pints of boiling water placed in a glass or earthen vessel, and mix them together by shaking, excluding the access of air as much as possible.

Let the vessel stand in a vapour bath, till the part not dissolved has subsided; then pour off the liquor, and on the undissolved portion pour four pints more of boiling water, which after agitation and settling, are to be added to the first liquor. Into the liquor still hot, or again heated if it has cooled, drop in Muriatic Acid so long as it occasions any effervescence. Then strain and evaporate it so that crystals may form.

In the first process the muriatic acid by its superior attraction takes the barytes from the carbonic acid with which it was combined. The second process, which is here directed with the view of procuring the barytic earth, is now unnecessary, as the native carbonate of barytes can be obtained without difficulty in large quantities.

The muriate of barytes commonly crystallizes in colourless tablets, and communicates to water, in which it is readily soluble, a disagreeable bitter taste. It was first employed in Medicine by the late Dr. Crawford, in consequence of the very powerful effects, which, in common with the other soluble forms of this earth, it was known to be capable of producing

BARYTÆ, MURIATIS SOLUTIO, E.

SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF BARYTES.

Take of Muriate of Barytes one part,
Distilled Water three parts.

Dissolve.

BELLADONNÆ, EXTRACTUM, L.

vide Extractum Belladonnæ.

BENZOINI (BENZOES, D. BENZOIN, E.) TINCTURA COMPOSITA,

vide Tinctura Benzoini comp.

BORACIS, MEL, *vide* Mel Boracis.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA, L.

PREPARED CALAMINE.

Syn. Carbonas zinci impurus præparatus, E. Lapis calaminaris præparatus, D.

Roast Calamine, and triturate it. Then reduce it to a very fine powder by the same mode as directed in the case of *Creta præparata.*

CALAMINÆ CERAT. L. CALAMINARIS UNGUENT. D. *vide* Ceratum Calaminæ.

CALX.

LIME.

Syn. Calx recens usta, D. Calx a. *Ex lapide calcareo,* E.

Take of Limestone a pound.

Break it into small pieces, then expose it in a crucible to a very strong fire for an hour, or until the Carbonic Acid is so entirely expelled that Acetic Acid added to it will excite no effervescence.

In the same manner Lime may be prepared from "Oyster" Shells after they have

been washed in boiling water, and freed from all impurities.

As the different kinds of limestone vary materially in their properties, and as statuary marble, which is one of the purest forms of native carbonate of lime, can be easily procured, it seems to be entitled to preference.

CALCIS, LIQUOR, L.

LIME WATER.

Syn. Aqua sive solutio calcis, E. Aqua calcis, D.

Take of Lime half a pound,
Boiling distilled Water twelve pints.

Pour the Water on the Lime, and agitate them together; cover the vessel immediately, and set it by for three hours. Then keep the liquor with the undissolved Lime in stopped glass vessels, and when it is to be used, employ the clear liquor.

As Lime is but sparingly soluble in water, and has a strong affinity for carbonic acid, it is of importance that its solution should be kept excluded as much as possible from the air, which always holds carbonic acid gas. The carbonate of lime thus produced, being insoluble, constitutes the crust on such lime water as has been injudiciously exposed to the atmosphere.

CALCIS, AQUA COMPOSITA, D.

COMPOUND LIME WATER.

Take of Guaiacum Wood rasped half a pound,
Liquorice Root sliced and bruised an ounce,
Sassafras Shavings half an ounce,
Coriander Seed three drachms,
Lime Water six pints.

Macerate without heat for two days, and strain.

CALCIS (AQUÆ, .) LINIMENTUM, D.

vide Linimentum Calcis.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆPARATUS, E. CALCIS CARBONATIS POTIO, E. TROCHISCI, E. &c.

vide Creta præparata; Mistura Cretæ; Trochisci *Cretæ*, &c.

CALCIS MURIATIS, SOLUTIO, E.

SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF LIME.

Syn. Aqua muriatis calcis, D.

Take of Hard Carbonate of Lime (viz. *White Marble)* broken into pieces, nine ounces,

Muriatic Acid sixteen ounces,
Water eight fluidounces.

Mix the Acid with the water, and gradually add the pieces of Carbonate of Lime. When the effervescence has ceased, digest for an hour. Pour off the Liquor, and evaporate it to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in one half more than its weight of water, and lastly strain.

The Dublin College prepare this solution simply, by directing diluted muriatic acid to be saturated with chalk coarsely powdered.

The salt obtained by evaporating the solution to dryness is very deliquescent, and is remarkable for the intensity of cold, which is produced on its admixture with snow or pounded ice.

CALUMBÆ INFUSUM, &c.
vide Infusum Calumbæ, &c.

CAMBOGIÆ, PILULÆ COMPOSITÆ,
vide Pil. Cambogiæ comp.

CAMPHORÆ LINIMENTUM (*Ol. camphorat.* E. D.) LINIM. COMPOSITUM, L. MISTURA (*Mistura* "*Emulsio*, E." *camphorata*, D.) SPIRITUS (*Spir. Camphoratus*, D. *Tinct. Camphoræ*, E.) TINCT. COMPOSITA, *vide* Linim. Camphoræ, &c.

CANCRORUM LAPILLI ET OCULI PRÆPARATI, E. *vide* Creta præparata.

CANTHARIDIS EMPLASTRUM, D. &c. *vide* Empl. Lyttæ, &c.

CAPSICI, TINCTURA, L. *vide* Tinct. Capsici.

CARBONAS AMMONIÆ, E. D. &c. *vide* Ammoniæ Subcarbonas, &c.

CARBONAS CALCIS PRÆPARATUS, E.
CARBONATIS CALCIS, POTIO, E.
vide Creta præparata; Mistura Cretæ.

CARBONAS FERRI "PRÆCIPITATUS ET PRÆPARATUS, E." *vide* Ferri Carbonas.

CARBONAS MAGNESIÆ, L. E. &c.
vide Magnesiæ Carbonas, &c.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ, E. CARBONAS SODÆ, E. D.
vide Potassæ Subcarbonas; Sodæ Subcarbon.

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS PRÆPARATUS, E. *vide* Calamina.

CARDAMOMI, TINCTURA, &c.
vide Tinctura Cardamomi, &c.

CARUI AQUA, L. &c. *vide* Aqua Carui, &c.

CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI, SYRUPUS, D.
vide Syrupus Caryophylli rubri.

CARYOPHYLLORUM, INFUSUM, L.
vide Infusum Caryophyllorum.

CASCARILLÆ, EXTRACTUM RESINOSUM, D. &c.
vide Extr. Cascarill. resinos. &c.

CASSIÆ, CONFECTIO, L. (C. "FISTULÆ, E." ELECTUARIUM, D.)
vide Confectio Cassiæ.

CASSIÆ PULPÆ PRÆPARATIO, L.
vide Vegetabilium Præparatio.

CASSIÆ SENNÆ, ELECTUARIUM, E. ET EXTRACTUM, E.
vide Confectio Sennæ; Extractum *(Sennæ.)*

CASTOREI "ROSSICI ET CANADENSIS, D." TINCTURA, L. &c.
vide Tinctura Castorei, &c.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI, L.

YEAST CATAPLASM.

Take of Flour a pound,
Yeast half a pint.

Mix and expose them to a gentle fire till the mass begins to rise.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS, L. D.

MUSTARD CATAPLASM.

Take of Mustard Seed,
Linseed *(Crumb of Bread*, D.) of each powdered half a pound,
Hot Vinegar a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and form them into the consistence of a Cataplasm.

The Dublin College directs that this cataplasm should occasionally be made more acrid by the addition of two ounces of scraped horse radish root; but, if instead of the quantity here ordered, the flour of mustard be sprinkled on the surface of a common poultice, it will be found of itself sufficiently active to answer the intended purpose.

The Surgeon will perhaps regret that the *Cataplasma cumini*, which he so frequently employs, has been rejected from the present edition of the Pharmacopœia.

CATECHU, ELECTUARIUM COMPOSITUM, D. &c.

vide Electuarium Catechu comp. &c.

CERA FLAVA PURIFICATA, D.

PURIFIED YELLOW WAX.

Take of Yellow Wax any quantity.

Let it be melted in a medium heat; then take off the scum, and, allowing a sufficient time for settling, pour it off carefully from the dregs.

CERÆ, EMPLASTRUM, L. C. ALBÆ VEL FLAVÆ, UNGUENTUM, D.

vide Empl. Ceræ; Ung. Ceræ flavæ.

CERATUM *(simplex)*, L.

Common CERATE.

Take of Olive Oil four fluidounces,
Yellow Wax four ounces.

Add the Oil to the melted Wax, and mix.

The *Ceratum simplex* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia is analogous to the *Ceratum cetacei*, which see.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ, L.

CALAMINE CERATE.

Syn. Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri, E. Unguentum calaminaris, D. Turner's cerate.

Take of Prepared Calamine,
Yellow Wax, of each half a pound,
Olive Oil a pint.

Mix the Oil with the melted Wax; then remove them from the fire, and as soon as they begin to thicken add the Calamine, and stir them diligently until they are cold.

In preparing this cerate, one part of calamine is ordered by the Edinburgh College to be mixed with five parts of their common cerate, and by the Dublin with five of their yellow wax ointment.

CERATUM CETACEI, L.

CETACEUM (Spermaceti) CERATE.

Syn. Ceratum simplex, E. Ceratum album.

Take of Cetaceum half an ounce, *(one part,* E.)
White Wax two ounces, *(three parts,* E.)
Olive Oil four fluidounces, *(six parts,* E.)

The Cetaceum and Wax being melted together add the Oil, and stir them until they are cold.

CERATUM LYTTÆ, L.

LYTTA CERATE.

Syn. Unguentum cantharidis, D. Ung. pulveris meloes vesicatorii, E. Cerate of blistering fly.

Take of Cetaceum Cerate six drachms,
Blistering Flies very finely powdered a drachm.

To the Cerate softened at the fire, add the Blistering Flies, and mix.

The *Unguentum cantharidis* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia differs from this only in the employment of ointment of yellow wax instead of the cetaceum cerate.

The ointment of the Edinburgh College consists of *one* part of the fly with *seven* of resin cerate. For their ointment prepared with an infusion of the fly, *vide* Unguentum infusi (*lyttæ*).

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND LEAD CERATE.

Syn. Ceratum lithargyria cetati compositum. Goulard's cerate.

Take of Liquor of Acetate of Lead two fluidounces and a half,

Yellow Wax four ounces,
Olive Oil nine fluidounces,
Camphor half a drachm.

Mix the melted Wax with eight fluidounces of the Oil; then remove them from the fire, and, as soon as they begin to thicken, add gradually the Liquor of Acetate of Lead, and stir diligently with a wooden spatula, till they are cold. Lastly, mix with them the Camphor dissolved in the remainder of the Oil.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS, L.

SUPERACETATE OF LEAD CERATE.

Syn. Unguentum acetatis *(acetitis,* E.) plumbi, D. Ung. cerussæ acetatæ. Ung. saturninum.

Take of Superacetate of Lead powdered two drachms,
White Wax two ounces,
Olive Oil half a pint.

Dissolve the Wax in seven fluidounces of the Oil; then add to them gradually the Superacetate of Lead, separately rubbed down with the remainder of the Oil, and stir them with a wooden spatula, till they are incorporated.

It may sometimes be convenient to make this cerate firmer by substituting two or three ounces of suet for an equal quantity of oil. The ointment of both the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges contains twice the proportion of superacetate of lead here directed.

CERATUM RESINÆ, L.

RESIN CERATE.

Take of Yellow Resin,
Yellow Wax, of each a pound,
Olive Oil a pint.

Melt the Resin and the Wax together over a slow fire; then add the Oil, and press the Cerate while hot through a linen cloth.

Analogous to this cerate are the *Unguentum resinæ albæ*, D. and the *Ung. resinosum*, E. which see.

CERATUM SABINÆ, L.

SAVIN CERATE.

Syn. Unguentum sabinæ, D.

Take of Fresh Savin Leaves bruised a pound,
Yellow Wax half a pound,
Prepared Lard two pounds.

In the Wax and Lard melted together boil the Savin Leaves; then press through a linen cloth.

The Dublin College employs only half the quantity of the savin leaves, and directs the boiling to be continued until the leaves become crisp.

CERATUM SAPONIS, L.

SOAP CERATE.

Take of Hard Soap eight ounces,
Yellow Wax ten ounces,
Semivitreous Oxyd of Lead powdered a pound,
Olive Oil a pint,
Vinegar a gallon.

Boil the Vinegar with the Oxyd of Lead, over a slow fire, diligently stirring them until they incorporate; then add the Soap, and boil again in a similar manner, until the moisture has entirely evaporated; lastly, mix in the Wax previously melted in the Oil.

CERATUM SIMPLEX, E.

vide Ceratum Cetacei.

CERUSSÆ, UNGUENTUM, D.
vide Unguentum *(Plumbi Carbonatis)*.

CETACEI, UNGUENTUM, L. &c.
vide Unguentum Cetacei, &c.

CHAMÆMELI, DECOCTUM COMPOSITUM, D.
vide Decoctum Anthemidis, &c.

CICUTÆ, SUCCUS SPISSATUS, D.
vide Extractum Conii.

CINCHONÆ "OFFICINALIS, E." DECOCTUM, L. D. &c.
vide Decoctum Cinchonæ, &c.

CINNAMOMI, AQUA, L. D. &c.
vide Aqua Cinnamomi, &c.

CITRI AURANTII, AQUA, E.
vide Aqua Aurantii.

CITRI AURANTII, CONSERVA, E.
vide Confectio Aurantii.

CITRI MEDICÆ, AQUA, E. &c.
vide Aqua Limonum, &c.

COCHLEARIÆ, SUCCUS COMPOSITUS, E.
vide Succus Cochleariæ comp.

COLCHICI, ACETUM, L. &c.
vide Acetum Colchici, &c.

COLOCYNTHIDIS, EXTRACTUM, L. &c.
vide Extractum Colocynth. &c.

COLOMBÆ (*Colombo*, D.) TINCTURA, E.
vide Tinctura Calumbæ.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIONS.

If Confections have by long keeping become hard, they are to be moistened with Water, so that they may be restored to their proper consistence.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ, L.

CONFECTION OF ALMONDS.

Take of Sweet Almonds an ounce,
Acacia Gum powdered a drachm,
Refined Sugar half an ounce.

The Almonds being first macerated in water, and then deprived of their skins, beat the whole into an uniform mass.

This preparation, now for the first time introduced into the Pharmacopœia, is intended to obviate the inconvenience of making the almond emulsion from day to day, which, from its disposition to turn sour, was in warm weather indispensably requisite.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA, L.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

Syn. Electuarium aromaticum, D.

Take of Cinnamon Bark,
Nutmegs, of each two ounces,
Cloves an ounce,
Cardamom Seeds half an ounce,
Saffron dried two ounces,
Prepared Shells sixteen ounces,

Refined Sugar powdered two pounds,
Water a pint.

Rub together the dry substances into a very fine powder, then add the Water gradually, and mix them into an uniform consistence.

The Dublin College in forming their electuary differs in substituting for shells half their weight of precipitated chalk, in using twice the quantity of cardamom seeds and of saffron, and in blending the whole with syrup of orange peel. The *Aromatic electuary* of the Edinburgh College, which is simply prepared by mixing their aromatic powder with syrup of orange peel, contains no antacid powder nor saffron, and is much warmer than either of the other formulæ. *Vide* Pulvis Cinnamomi compositus.

CONFECTIO AURANTII, L.

CONFECTION OF ORANGE " PEEL."

Syn. Conserva " citri, E." aurantii, D.

Take of the Outer Rind of the fresh *(Seville)* Orange, separated by rasping, a pound,
Refined Sugar three pounds.

Beat the Rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle; then add the Sugar, and beat them again till they are well incorporated.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ, L.

CONFECTION OF CASSIA.

Syn. Electuarium cassiæ, D. " fistulæ, E."

Take of the Fresh Pulp of Cassia half a pound,
Manna two ounces,
Pulp of Tamarinds an ounce,
Syrup of Roses half a pint.

Beat the Manna; then, by means of a water bath, dissolve it in the Syrup; afterwards mix in the Pulps, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

The proportion of manna, and of pulp of tamarinds varies a little in the Edinburgh formula, while syrup of orange peel is substituted in the Dublin for that of roses.

CONFECTIO OPII, L.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Syn. Electuarium opiatum, E. Philonium Londinense.

Take of Hard Opium powdered six drachms,
Long Pepper an ounce,
Ginger Root two ounces,
Carraway Seeds three ounces,
Common Syrup a pint.

The Syrup being heated, rub the Opium with it; then add the other articles previously rubbed together into powder, and mix.

One grain of crude opium is contained in about six and thirty grains of the London confection, and in about forty of the electuary of the Edinburgh College.

By substituting for one half of the long pepper an equal quantity of carraway seeds this formula is rendered less hot and stimulating than the former opiate confection. Its effects as an opiate are also probably altered by the employment of the hard *crude*, instead of the *purified* opium. In addition to the other aromatics, the Edinburgh College directs a certain proportion of serpentaria.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ, L.

CONFECTION OF THE DOG ROSE.

Syn. Conserva rosæ caninæ, E. Conserva cynosbati. Conserve of hips.

Take of the Pulp *(of the Berry)* of the Dog-Rose a pound,
Refined Sugar powdered twenty ounces *(three pounds*, E.)

Triturate, and incorporate them well together.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ, L.

CONFECTION OF RED ROSES.

Syn. Conserva rosæ, D. "Gallicæ, E."

Take of the Petals of the Red Rose before they are expanded, and after being freed from their claws, a pound,
Refined Sugar three pounds.

Beat the Petals in a stone mortar; then add the Sugar, and beat them again till they are well incorporated.

This confection may at any time be made equally good, by mixing seven ounces of the dried petals powdered, and seven pounds of refined sugar with twenty fluidounces of water, a quantity nearly equivalent to what the roses lose in drying.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ, L.

CONFECTION OF RUE.

Take of Rue Leaves dried,
Carraway Seeds,
Bay Berries, of each an ounce and a half,
Sagapenum half an ounce,

Black Pepper two drachms,
Clarified Honey sixteen ounces.

Rub the dry articles together into a very fine powder; then, adding the Honey, mix them all together.

This confection is analogous to the electuary of bay berries, Pharm. Lond. 1745, which was omitted in the edition of 1787; but is now again introduced, and reformed by the omission of parsley seed and castor.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONEÆ, L.

CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY.

Syn. Electuarium scammonii, D.

Take of Scammony Gum-resin powdered an ounce and a half,
Cloves bruised,
Ginger Root powdered, of each six drachms,
Oil of Carraways half a fluidrachm,
Syrup of Roses a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and reduce the dry articles into a very fine powder, then add the Syrup gradually, and triturate them together; lastly, adding the Oil of Carraways, mix the whole.

In the Dublin Pharmacopœia the oil of carraways is omitted, and its place supplied by oil of cloves; a larger quantity of ginger is used instead of the cloves in substance; and the ingredients are made into an electuary by means of syrup of orange peel. In each formula half a drachm contains about five grains of scammony.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ, L.

SENNA CONFECTION.

Syn. Electuarium cassiæ sennæ, E. Lenitive electuary.

Take of Senna Leaves eight ounces,
Figs a pound,
Pulp of Tamarinds,
—— of Cassia,
—— of French Prunes, of each half a pound,
Coriander Seeds four ounces,
Liquorice Root three ounces,
Refined Sugar two pounds and a half.

Rub the Senna with the Coriander Seeds, and of the mixt powder separate ten ounces by sifting. Boil the remainder with the Figs and Liquorice Root in four pints of Water to one half, then press off the liquor, and strain it. Evaporate this strained liquor in a

water bath to one pint and a half, then with the Sugar let it be made into a syrup. Lastly, mix the syrup gradually with the Pulps, and, having added the sifted powder, blend the whole together.

In the Edinburgh formula the cassia pulp is omitted, and that of the prunes increased to double the quantity. The Dublin College simplify this confection as follows, under the title of

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ, D.

Take of Senna Leaves very finely powdered four ounces,
Pulp of Tamarinds two ounces,
—— of Prunes a pound,
Molasses a pint and half,
Oil of Carraways two drachms.

Boil the Pulps in the Molasses to the consistence of honey, then add the Powder, and, when the mixture is cold, the Oil; lastly, mix the whole well together.

CONII, EXTRACTUM, L. (CONII MACULATI, SUCCUS SPISSATUS, E.) *vide* Extractum Conii.

CONSERVA, *vide* Confectio.

CONSERVA CITRI AURANTII, E. &c. *vide* Confectio Aurantii, &c.

CONTRAYERVÆ, PULVIS COMPOSITUS, L. *vide* Pulvis Contrayervæ comp.

CONVOLVULI JALAPÆ, EXTRACTUM, E. &c. *vide* Extractum Jalapæ, &c.

CORNU CERVINI, DECOCTUM, D. LIQUOR VOLATILIS, D. ET OLEUM RECTIFICATUM, D. *vide* Mistura Cornu usti; Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis, Liquor; Oleum Cornu cervini rectificatum.

CORNU USTUM, L.

BURNT HARTSHORN.

Syn. Pulvis cornu cervini, D.

Burn pieces of Hartshorn in an open fire until they become thoroughly white; then powder and prepare them as directed with respect to Chalk. *Vide* Creta præparata.

Deer's horn, after being treated as above directed, will give a residue consisting almost entirely of phosphate of lime, in

insoluble compound, seldom employed in pharmacy for any other purpose than as an ingredient in the *Mistura cornu usti*, and for the mechanical division of opium in the *Pulvis cornu usti cum opio.*

CORNU USTI, MISTURA, L. &c.

vide Mistura Cornu usti, &c.

CRETÆ, MISTURA, L. D.

vide Mistura Cretæ.

CRETA PRÆCIPITATA, D.

PRECIPITATED CHALK.

Take of Liquor of Muriate of Lime any quantity.

Add of Subcarbonate of Soda dissolved in four times its weight of hot distilled Water, a sufficient quantity to precipitate the Chalk. Wash the powder, which is thrown down, in three successive portions of water, taking care to employ each time a sufficiently large quantity. Lastly, collect the precipitate, and dry it on chalk or filtering paper.

The intention of this process is obvious, namely, that of producing by double decomposition a carbonate of lime free from all impurities: the soda by its superior affinity attracts

the muriatic acid, and the lime thus separated unites with the carbonic acid disengaged from the subcarbonate, and the compound being insoluble forms the precipitate in question.

CRETA PRÆPARATA, L. D.

PREPARED CHALK.

Syn. Carbonas calcis mollior præparatus, E.

Take of Chalk a pound.

Add a small quantity of Water to the Chalk, and rub it into a fine powder. Throw this powder into a large vessel of water, stir it, and after a short interval pour off the supernatant and still turbid liquor into another vessel, and set it by so that the powder may subside; lastly, pour off the water, and dry the powder.

In the same manner are to be prepared oyster and egg shells: *Ostrearum testæ præparatæ*, D. *Ovorum testæ præp.* D. Vide *Testæ præparatæ.*

The Edinburgh College direct carbonate of lime, whether the softer variety called *Chalk*, or the harder variety commonly called crabs eyes, *(Cancrorum lapilli et oculi)* to be first powdered in an iron mortar, and then levigated on a porphyry stone with a little water, previously to their being thrown into wa-

ter. They also order the coarse powder, which the water does not suspend, to be again levigated, and treated in the same manner, and the Dublin College directs this process to be frequently repeated.

For obtaining chalk and other substances in the state of impalpable powder, the mode by elutriation now recommended is perhaps the most effectual. The chalk prepared by levigation, as formerly directed, was scarcely ever of sufficient fineness for internal exhibition.

CROCI, SYRUPUS, L. &c.

vide Syrupus Croci, &c.

CUMINI, EMPLASTRUM, L.

vide Emplastrum Cumini.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, L. D.

AMMONIATED COPPER.

Syn. Ammoniaretum cupri, E. Cuprum ammoniacale.

Take of Sulphate of Copper half an ounce,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia six drachms.

Rub them together in a glass mortar, until they cease to effervesce; then wrap the Ammoniated Copper in filtering paper, and dry it

with a gentle heat. "Keep it in a glass vessel well stopped, E. D."

By the action of these salts on each other their water of crystallization reduces the mixture to a soft mass, which requires to be dried in a very gentle heat. With respect to the chemical nature of this preparation, it is understood to be a triple compound of oxyd of copper, ammonia, and sulphuric acid;[k] the escape of the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate of ammonia being the cause of the effervescence which takes place on the admixture of the ingredients.

The *Cuprum ammoniatum* should be prepared but in small quantities at a time, and the directions given by the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges for secluding it from the air carefully observed, as it is so liable to lose its beautiful violet colour, and to become green in consequence of partial decomposition.

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[k] Murray's System of Chemistry, vol. iii. p. 217.

CUPRI AMMONIATI, LIQUOR, L.

LIQUOR OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Syn. Aqua cupri ammoniati.

Take of Ammoniated Copper a drachm,
Distilled Water a pint.

Dissolve the Ammoniated Copper in the Water, and filter.

To have this solution perfect, it should be prepared with fresh made ammoniated copper.

The *Aqua cupri ammoniati*, P. L. 1787, was obtained by al-

lowing muriate of ammonia and lime water to stand in a copper vessel until the ammonia, separated from the muriatic acid by the lime, became saturated with copper. The Dublin College order their water of ammoniated copper to be prepared by digesting half a pint of lime water and two scruples of the muriate of ammonia on four grains of verdigris for twenty-four hours.

CUPRI AMMONIARETI, PILULÆ, E.
vide Pilulæ Ammoniareti Cupri.

CUPRI SUBACETITIS, UNGUENTUM, E.
vide Unguentum Æruginis.

CUPRI SULPHATIS, SOLUTIO COMPOSITA, E.
vide Solutio Cupri, Sulphatis comp.

CUSPARIÆ, INFUSUM, L.
vide Infusum Cuspariæ.

CYDONIÆ, DECOCTUM, L.
vide Decoctum Cydoniæ.

DAPHNES MEZEREI, DECOCTUM, E.

vide Decoctum Mezerei.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.

Take of Extract of Liquorice half an ounce,
Subcarbonate of Potash two scruples,
Extract of spiked Aloe powdered,
Myrrh powdered,
Saffron, of each a drachm,
Water a pint.

Boil down to twelve fluidounces, and strain; then add of

Compound Tincture of Cardamom four fluidounces.

In this decoction the bitter taste of the aloes is covered by the liquorice, while its solubility in water is promoted by the alkali. It may be considered as an improved form of the celebrated *Bäume de vie.*

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS, E.

DECOCTION OF MARSHMALLOW.

Take of Marshmallow Root dried and bruised four ounces,
Raisins stoned two ounces,
Water seven pounds.

Boil down to five pounds; strain off the liquor, set it by until the dregs have subsided, and pour it off.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS, E.

DECOCTION OF CHAMOMILE.

Syn. Decoctum chamæmeli compositum, D.

Take of Chamomile Flowers dried an ounce,
Carraway Seeds bruised half an ounce,
Water five pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

The Dublin College direct their compound decoction of chamomile to be prepared with half an ounce of the flowers and two drachms of fennel seed boiled for a short time in a pint of water.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, L.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA.

Syn. Decoctum cinchonæ officinalis, E. D. corticis cinchonæ, D. Decoction of Peruvian bark.

Take of Lance-leaved *(common or pale)* Cinchona Bark bruised an ounce,
Water a pint *(eighteen ounces,* E.)

Boil for ten minutes in a lightly covered vessel, and, while the liquor is still hot, strain it.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVINI, D.

vide Mistura Cornu usti.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ, L.

DECOCTION OF QUINCE SEEDS.

Syn. Mucilago seminis cydonii mali.

Take of Quince Seeds two drachms,
Water a pint.

Boil them over a gentle fire for ten minutes; then strain.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI, E.

vide Decoctum *(Mezerei).*

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS, D.

DECOCTION OF FOXGLOVE.

Take of Foxglove Leaves dried a drachm,
Water a sufficient quantity to yield, when strained off, eight fluid-ounces.

Place them in a vessel over a gentle fire, and as soon as the liquor boils take it off: then digest for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ, L.

DECOCTION OF DULCAMARA.

Syn. Decoction of woody nightshade.

Take of Dulcamara Stalks cut small an ounce,
Water a pint and a half.

Boil down to one pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS, E.

DECOCTION OF GEOFFROYA OR CABBAGE TREE BARK.

Take of Geoffroya Bark powdered an ounce,
Water two pounds.

Boil over a gentle fire down to one pound, and strain.

DECOCTUM GUAJACI COMPOSITUM, E.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF GUAIACUM.

Take of Guaiacum Wood rasped three ounces,
Raisins two ounces,
Sassafras Root sliced,
Liquorice Root bruised, of each an ounce,
Water ten pounds.

Boil the Guaiacum and the Raisins in the Water over a gentle fire down to five pounds, adding the Roots towards the end of the boiling; then strain off the liquor without pressing.

This decoction is analogous to the *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum*, principally differing from it in not containing any mezereon.

DECOCTUM HORDEI, L. D.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Syn. Decoctum hordei distichi, E. Barley water.

Take of Pearl Barley two ounces,
Water four pints and an half.

First wash away with cold water the extraneous substances adhering to the Barley; then boil the Seeds in half a pint of the water for a short time, "to extract the colouring matter, E." Throw away this water, and add the remainder previously made to boil; then boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, L. D.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Decoction of Barley two pints,
Figs sliced two ounces,
Liquorice Root sliced and bruised half an ounce,
Raisins stoned two ounces,
Water a pint.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

Instead of water the Dublin College directs the ingredients to be boiled in four pints of barley water down to two pints.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS, L.

DECOCTION OF LICHEN.

Syn. Decoctum lichenis islandici, D.

Take of Lichen *(Iceland Moss)* an ounce,
Water a pint and a half.

Boil down to one pint, and strain.

The Dublin College order half an ounce of the lichen to be digested in a pint of boiling water for two hours, and then boiled for a quarter of an hour, straining the liquor while hot.

The lichen contains together with much mucilage a quantity of bitter extractive matter, which latter may, if thought necessary, be separated by previously steeping it in hot water.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MALLOW.

Take of Mallow dried an ounce,
Chamomile Flowers dried half an ounce,
Water a pint.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

This constituted the *Decoctum pro enemate* of the preceding Pharmacopœia, and appears, like the decoctions of chamomile already noticed, to be solely intended for the preparation of glysters.

DECOCTUM *(Mezerei)* DAPHNES MEZEREI, E.

DECOCTION OF MEZEREON.

Take of the Bark of Mezereon Root two drachms,
Liquorice Root bruised half an ounce,
Water three pounds.

Boil them over a gentle fire down to two pounds, and strain.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS, L.

DECOCTION OF POPPY.

Take of White Poppy Capsules cut four ounces,
Water four pints.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM POLYGALÆ SENEGÆ, E.

vide Decoctum Senegæ.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS, L.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK.

Take of Oak Bark an ounce,
Water two pints.

Boil down to one pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, L. D.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Syn. Decoctum smilacis sarsaparillæ, E.

Take of Sarsaparilla Root sliced four ounces
(three ounces, D.)
Boiling Water four pints.

Macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a vessel slightly covered; then take out the Sarsaparilla and bruise it. Put it again, when bruised, into the liquor, and macerate in a similar manner for two hours; then boil it down to two pints, and strain.

By a similar mode of procedure, the Edinburgh College obtain four pounds of decoction from six ounces of the root and eight pounds of water.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM, L. D.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Decoction of Sarsaparilla boiling four pints,
Sassafras Root sliced,
Guaiacum Wood rasped,
Liquorice Root bruised, of each an ounce,
Bark of Mezereon Root three drachms.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, L.

DECOCTION OF SENEGA.

Syn. Decoctum polygalæ senegæ, E.

Take of Senega Root an ounce,
Water two pints.

Boil down to one pint, and strain.

DECOCTUM SMILACIS SARSAPARILLÆ, E. *vide* Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.

DECOCTUM VERATRI, L.

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of White Hellebore Root powdered an ounce,
Water two pints,
Rectified Spirit two fluidounces.

Boil the White Hellebore Root in the Water down to a pint, and strain; then, after it has become cold, add the Spirit.

DECOCTUM ULMI, L. D.

DECOCTION OF ELM BARK.

Take of Elm Bark fresh and bruised four ounces,
Water four pints.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI, SYRUPUS, E.

vide Syrupus Caryophylli rubri.

DIGITALIS "PURPUREÆ, E." INFUSUM, L. &c. *vide* Infusum Digitalis, &c.

DULCAMARÆ, DECOCTUM, L. *vide* Decoctum Dulcamaræ.

ELATERIUM, D. *vide* Extractum Elaterii.

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM, E. D. &c. *vide* Confectio aromatica, &c.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ, E. *vide* Confectio Sennæ.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM, D.

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF CATECHU.

Syn. Elect. mimosæ catechu, E.

Take of Catechu Extract four ounces,
Cinnamon Bark two ounces,
Kino three ounces.

Rub these into a powder, then add of

Hard purified Opium, softened with Spanish White Wine, a drachm and a half,

Syrup of Ginger, boiled down to the consistence of Honey, two pounds and three ounces.

Let them be mixed together.

The Edinburgh College differs from the Dublin in employing of nutmegs and cinnamon bark of each an ounce, instead of cinnamon alone, and in forming the electuary with inspissated syrup of red roses. They also substitute the crude for the purified opium. Two grains and a half of opium are contained in each ounce of both the electuaries.

ELEMI, UNGUENTUM " D." COMPOSITUM, L. *vide* Unguentum Elemi comp.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI, L.

AMMONIACUM PLASTER.

Take of Ammoniacum purified five ounces,

Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* half a pint.

Dissolve the Ammoniacum in the Vinegar; then evaporate the liquor in an iron vessel placed in a water bath, diligently stirring, until it acquire the proper consistence.

Ammoniacum is also not unfrequently formed into a plastet by beating it with vinegar of squills.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO, L. D.

AMMONIACUM PLASTER WITH QUICK-SILVER.

Take of Ammoniacum purified a pound,
Quicksilver purified *(by weight)* three ounces,
Sulphurated Oil a fluidrachm.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Sulphurated Oil, until its globules are no longer visible; then gradually add the Ammoniacum previously melted, and mix the whole.

For the sulphurated oil in this plaster the Dublin College have in their formula substituted two drachms of turpentine.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM, D.

AROMATIC PLASTER.

Take of Frankincense *(Spruce Fir Resin)* three ounces,
Yellow Wax half an ounce,
Cinnamon Bark powdered six drachms,
Oil of Pimenta,
Oil of Lemons, of each two drachms.

Melt the Resin and the Wax together, and strain; and when the mixture, on cooling, begins to thicken, stir in the Cinnamon previously rubbed with the Oils, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ASSÆ FŒTIDÆ, E.

ASSAFŒTIDA PLASTER.

Take of Plaster of semivitreous Oxyd of Lead *(Lead Plaster)*
Assafœtida Gum-resin, of each two parts,
Galbanum Gum-resin,
Yellow Wax, of each one part.

Let them be made into a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS, D.

WARM PLASTER.

Take of Blistering Fly *(Lytta)* Plaster one part,
Burgundy Pitch seven parts.

Having melted them together in a medium heat, make them into a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS, D.

vide Emplastrum Lyttæ.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, L.

WAX PLASTER.

Syn. Emplastrum simplex, E. Empl. attrahens.

Take of Yellow Wax, *(three parts,* E.)
Suet prepared, of each three pounds, *(two parts,* E.)
Yellow Resin a pound, *(two parts,* E.)

Melt them together, and strain.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI, L.

CUMIN PLASTER.

Take of Cumin Seed,
Carraway Seed,
Bay Berries, of each three ounces,
Dry *(Burgundy)* Pitch three pounds,
Yellow Wax three ounces.

To the Pitch and Wax melted together add the remaining articles previously powdered, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI OXYDI RUBRI, E.

vide Emplastrum Thuris.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PLASTER.

Syn. Emplastrum Galbani, D.

Take of Galbanum Gum-resin purified eight ounces,
Lead Plaster three pounds,
Common Turpentine ten drachms,
Spruce Fir Resin in powder three ounces.

To the Galbanum Gum-resin and the Turpentine melted together, add first the Spruce Fir Resin, then the Lead Plaster melted in a gentle heat, and mix the whole.

Very analogous to this plaster is the *Emplastrum galbani*, D. The Edinburgh College direct an *Emplastrum gummosum* to be made of galbanum, ammoniacum, and wax, of each one part, lead plaster eight parts; and likewise a soap plaster *(Empl. saponaceum)* with two parts of this gum plaster mixed with four parts of lead plaster, and one of grated soap.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI, L. E.

QUICKSILVER PLASTER.

Syn. Empl. lithargyri cum hydrargyro. Mercurial plaster.

Take of Purified Quicksilver *(by weight)* three ounces,
Sulphurated Oil a fluidrachm,
Lead Plaster a pound.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Sulphurated Oil, until its globules are no longer to be seen; then gradually add the Lead Plaster previously melted, and mix the whole.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI, D. EMPL. LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA, D.

vide Empl. Plumbi; Empl. Resinæ.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ, L.

LYTTA PLASTER.

Syn. Empl. meloes vesicatorii, E. Empl. cantharidis, D. Blistering plaster.

Take of Blistering Flies *(Lytta)* very finely powdered a pound,
Wax Plaster a pound and a half,
Prepared Lard a pound.

To the Plaster and Lard melted together and removed from the fire, sprinkle in the Flies, a little before the Plaster becomes cold, and mix the whole.

There is some difference in the proportion of the ingredients in the formulæ given by the respective Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, for the preparation of this plaster, but not such as in any material degree to affect its properties.

EMPLASTRUM *(Lyttæ)* MELOES VESICATORII COMPOSITUM, E.

COMPOUND LYTTA PLASTER.

Take of Liquid Resin of the Larch *(Venice Turpentine)* eighteen parts,
Burgundy *(dry)* Pitch,

Blistering Flies *(Lytta)*, of each twelve parts,
Yellow Wax four parts,
Subacetate of Copper *(Verdigris)* two parts,
Mustard Seed,
Black Pepper, of each one part.

Having first melted the Burgundy Pitch and the Wax, add the Venice Turpentine; when melted, and the mixture is still hot, sprinkle in the other ingredients reduced to a fine powder and mixed together, diligently stirring, so that a plaster may be formed.

EMPLASTRUM OPII, L.

OPIUM PLASTER.

Take of Hard Opium powdered half an ounce,
Spruce Fir Resin powdered three ounces,
Lead Plaster a pound.

Having melted the Plaster add the Resin and Opium, and mix.

A more efficient opiate plaster might be made extemporaneously by spreading soft extract of opium on the surface of any adhesive plaster.

EMPLASTRUM OXYDI FERRI RUBRI, E.

vide Emplastrum Thuris.

EMPLASTRUM OXYDI PLUMBI SEMI-VITREI, E. *vide* Emplastrum Plumbi.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND PITCH PLASTER.

Take of Dry *(Burgundy)* Pitch two pounds,
Spruce Fir Resin a pound,
Yellow Resin,
Yellow Wax, of each four ounces,
Expressed Oil of Nutmegs an ounce.

To the Pitch, Yellow Resin, and Wax melted together, add first the Spruce Fir Resin, then the Oil of Nutmegs, and mix the whole.

The expressed oil of nutmegs here directed is not inserted by the London College in the Catalogue of their *Materia Medica,* nor mentioned among the Preparations.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, L.

LEAD PLASTER.

Syn. Empl. lithargyri, D. Empl. oxidi plumbi semivitrei, E. Common or White diachylon.

Take of Semivitreous Oxyd of Lead very finely powdered five pounds,
Olive Oil a gallon,
Water two pints.

Boil them together over a gentle fire, diligently stirring them, until the Oil and Oxyd of Lead unite into the consistence of a plaster. It will however be proper to add a little boiling water, if nearly the whole of that at first employed be consumed before the boiling is finished.

The litharge plaster of the shops is not unfrequently made with fresh lard instead of oil, by which it is obtained of a whiter colour than it can be by the preceding process.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, L.

RESIN PLASTER.

Syn. Empl. resinosum, E. Empl. lithargyri cum resina, D. Common sticking plaster.

Take of Yellow Resin half a pound,
Lead Plaster three pounds (*two pounds and a half*, E. *three pounds and a half*, D.)

To the Lead Plaster melted over a gentle fire, add the Resin powdered, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONACEUM, E.

vide Emplastrum Galbani compositum.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS, L. D.

SOAP PLASTER.

Take of Hard Soap sliced half a pound,
Lead Plaster three pounds.

To the Plaster melted add the Soap; then boil down to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX, E.

vide Emplastrum Ceræ.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS, D.

FRANKINCENSE PLASTER.

Syn. Strengthening plaster.

Take of Lead Plaster two pounds,
Frankincense *(Spruce Fir Resin)* half a pound,
Red Oxyd of Iron three ounces.

Into the Plaster and Frankincense melted together sprinkle the Oxyd, and stirring them make a plaster.

Analogous to this is the *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ COMMUNIS, E.
MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ, E. ET ARABICA, D.
vide Mistura Amygdalæ.

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA, E.
vide Mistura Camphoræ.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM, D.

CATHARTIC GLYSTER.

Take of Manna an ounce;

Dissolve it in ten fluidounces of Compound Decoction of Chamomile; then add of

Olive Oil an ounce,
Sulphate of Magnesia half an ounce.

Let them be mixed.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM, D.

FETID GLYSTER.

This is made by adding to the Cathartic Glyster two drachms of Tincture of Assafœtida.

EXTRACTA.

EXTRACTS.

In preparing all the Extracts evaporate the fluid as quickly as possible by means of a broad shallow dish placed in a water bath "saturated with sea salt, E." until they have acquired the consistence proper for making pills, "of thick honey, E." and towards the end of the inspissation stir them constantly with a spatula.

"Keep them as much as possible excluded from the air, D." and sprinkle on all the softer extracts a small quantity of rectified spirit.

Under the general term of *Extract* the London College now include the inspissated juices, the propriety of which

will be doubted by many. It is also to be regretted that there is a want of uniformity in the different Colleges, and an irregularity in each, in not assigning a fixed distinguishing title to extracts as prepared from *Water*, from *Rectified Spirit*, or from *Water and Spirit* combined. The first might be termed Watery Extract *(Extractum aquosum)*, the second Resinous or Spirituous Extract *(Extractum resinosum vel Spirituosum)*, and the third, as containing the whole of the matter soluble in water and spirit, simply *Extract*. The Dublin College have indeed made a division into the more simple, and the resinous Extracts; but in the names of the individual Extracts they do not adhere to their proposed nomenclature.

The Edinburgh College also make a division of the Extracts into such as are prepared, first, by Water, secondly, by Water and Alcohol.

EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII, D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD.

Let the Tops of Wormwood be boiled in eight times their weight of water until one half be consumed; next let the liquor be pressed off, and, after the dregs have subsided, strained: let it then be evaporated at the heat of boiling water, until it begins to thicken, and lastly, stirring it frequently, let it be brought by a medium heat to the consistence fit for making pills.

Though not mentioned, the *sea* wormwood *(Absinthium maritimum)* is probably the species here intended to be employed.

The Dublin College direct all the more simple extracts, unless otherwise ordered, to be prepared according to this formula.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI, L.

EXTRACT (inspissated juice) OF ACONITE.

Syn. Succus spissatus aconiti napelli, E.

Take of Fresh Aconite Leaves a pound.

Bruise the Leaves, sprinkled with a little water, in a stone mortar, then express the juice, and without allowing it to settle, evaporate to the due consistence.

The Edinburgh College directs, that the juice should be obtained by strong pressure of the bruised leaves inclosed in a hempen bag; and that the evaporation should be conducted at the temperature of a water bath saturated with muriate of soda.

It would have been in conformity with the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges, had the London College still applied the appellation of inspissated juice *(succus spissatus)* to all the extracts, which are prepared by the simple evaporation of the expressed juice of the plant.

EXTRACTUM ALOES, L.
(Watery) EXTRACT OF ALOES.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe half a pound,
Boiling Water four pints.

Macerate in a gentle heat for three days, then strain off the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside. Pour off the depurated liquor, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

This preparation, from the similarity of its name to that of the substance from which it is obtained, is liable to be confounded with it. To obviate this, the inspissated juice might either have retained its former name, or this have been distinguished as the *Extractum aloes* aquosum.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS, L.
(Watery) EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.

Syn. Extr. anthemidis nobilis, E. Extr. chamæmeli, D.

Take of Chamomile Flowers dried a pound,
Water a gallon *(eight pounds*, E.)

Boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

In the preparation of this, as well as of the extract of hops, the dissipation of the essential oil, on which the characteristic properties materially depend, must necessarily take place.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ, L.

EXTRACT (inspissated juice) OF BELLADONNA.

Syn. Succ. spiss. atropæ belladonnæ, E.

Take of Belladonna Leaves fresh a pound.

Prepare the extract from them in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum aconiti.*

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM, D.

EXTRACT OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla Bark coarsely powdered a pound,
Rectified Spirit four pints.

Digest for four days, then pour off the coloured Spirit, and strain. Boil the remainder of the Cascarilla in ten pints of water to two pints; then evaporate the strained decoction,

and at the same time distil the tincture in a retort until each of them begins to thicken; then let them be mixed together, and evaporated to the proper consistence for making pills. Lastly, let both the extracts be well mixed together.

By a similar process are to be prepared the extract of red peruvian bark (*Extractum cinchonæ rubræ resinosum*, D.) and that of Jalap (*Extractum jalapæ resinosum*, D.)

EXTRACTUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ, E.

vide Extractum Sennæ.

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI, D.

vide Extractum Anthemidis.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, L. D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Syn. Extr. corticis peruviani. Extract of bark.

Take of Lance-leaved (*common pale*) Cinchona Bark powdered a pound,
Water a gallon.

Boil down to six pints, and strain the decoction while hot. In the same manner, and with an equal quantity of Water, repeat the boiling four times, and strain. Lastly, mix all the liquors together, and evaporate them to the due consistence.

Let this Extract be kept *soft*, so as to be fit for forming pills; and *hard*, that it may be rubbed into powder.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ OFFICINALIS, E.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Take of Officinal *(lance-leaved or common pale)* Cinchona Bark in powder a pound,
Alcohol *(Rectified Spirit)* four pounds.

Digest for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil the residual magma in five pounds of distilled water for a quarter of an hour, and strain the decoction while still hot through a linen cloth: repeat the boiling and straining with a similar quantity of distilled Water. Mix the two liquors, and then proceed as directed under the head of *Extractum cascarillæ resinosum.*

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM, L.

RESINOUS OR SPIRITUOUS EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Take of Lance-leaved *(common pale)* Cinchona Bark powdered a pound,
Rectified Spirit four pints.

Maccrate for four days, and strain. Let the tincture be distilled in a water bath until it has acquired the due consistence.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ RESINOSUM, D.

EXTRACT OF RED (oblong-leaved) CINCHONA.

Is prepared in the same manner as the *Extractum cascarillæ resinosum*.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS, L.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take of Colocynth Pulp cut a pound,
Water a gallon.

Boil down to four pounds, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate it to the proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM, L. D.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Syn. Extr. catharticum.

Take of Colocynth Pulp cut six drachms,
Extract of Spiked Aloe powdered an ounce and a half,
Scammony Gum-resin powdered half an ounce,
Cardamom Seed powdered a drachm,
Hard Soap three drachms,
Boiling Water two pints.

Macerate the Colocynth Pulp in the Water for four days in a gentle heat. Strain off the liquor, and add to it the Aloes, Scammony, and Soap; then evaporate it to the proper consistence, and towards the end of the inspissation mix in the powder of Cardamoms.

The *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ*, D. and the *Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide*, E. bear a close analogy to this compound extract.

EXTRACTUM CONII, L.

EXTRACT (inspissated juice) OF HEMLOCK.

Syn. Succ. spiss. conii maculati, E. Succ. spiss. cicutæ, D.

Take of Fresh Hemlock a pound.

Prepare the extract in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum aconiti.*

The Dublin College direct the juice to be allowed to settle for six hours, and then to be poured off, and evaporated.

EXTRACTUM CONVOLVULI JALAPÆ, E. *vide* Extractum Jalapæ.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII, L.

EXTRACT (Fecula) OF ELATERIUM.

Syn. Succ. spiss. momordicæ elaterii, E. Elaterium, D.

Cut the ripe Fruit of the Elaterium *(wild cucumber)* into slices, and having expressed the juice very gently, strain it through a very fine hair sieve into a glass vessel; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. Pour off the supernatant

thinner part, and dry the thicker part in a gentle heat " on a linen cloth, D."

The thicker matter, which spontaneously subsides from the expressed juices of plants has been long known under the denomination of *Fecula*. This preparation consequently differs from the extracts, as well as from the inspissated juices, and might have been correctly termed *Fæcula elaterii.*

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ, D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF BROOM.

Take of Broom Tops eight ounces.

Prepare the extract from them in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum absinthii.*

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ, L. D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

Syn. Extr. gentianæ luteæ, E.

Take of Gentian Root sliced a pound,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ, L. D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Syn. Extr. Glycyrrhizæ glabræ, E.

Take of Liquorice Root sliced a pound,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, L.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Syn. Extr. hæmatox. campechiani, E. Extr. ligni campechensis, D.

Take of Logwood powdered a pound,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI, E.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of Black Hellebore any quantity,
Water eight times its weight.

Boil down to one half, press off the liquor strongly, and strain. Immediately afterwards evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey in a water bath saturated with muriate of soda.

The Dublin College orders this extract to be prepared in the same manner as the *Extractum absinthii.*

EXTRACTUM HUMULI, L.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF HOPS.

Take of Hops half a pound,
Water a gallon.

Boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

Vide Note on *Extractum anthemidis.*

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI, L.

EXTRACT (inspissated juice) OF HENBANE.

Syn. Succ. spiss. hyoscyami, D. S. spiss. hyosc. nigri, E.

Take of Fresh Henbane Leaves a pound.

Prepare the Extract from them in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum aconiti.*

The Dublin College directs that the juice should be allowed to settle for six hours, and then poured off, and evaporated.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ, L.

EXTRACT OF JALAP.

Syn. Extr. jalap resinosum, D. Extr. convolvuli jalapæ, E.

Take of Jalap Root powdered a pound,
Rectified Spirit four pints,
Water ten pints.

Macerate the Jalap Root in the Spirit for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil the residuum in the Water down to two pints. Then strain the tincture and decoction separately, and let the latter be evaporated and the former distilled, until each of them begins to thicken. Lastly, mix the Extract with the Resin and evaporate, until it has acquired the proper consistence.

Let this extract be kept *soft*, so as to be fit for forming pills; and *hard*, that it may be rubbed into powder.

The directions given for the preparation of this extract, are very analogous to those introduced by the Dublin College for procuring the *Extractum cascarillæ resinosum.* The Edinburgh College only differs in directing the residuum to be boiled twice, each time for a quarter of an hour in five pounds of water.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ AQUOSUM, D.

WATERY EXTRACT OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap any quantity.

Prepare the extract in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum absinthii.*

(EXTRACTUM) SUCCUS SPISSATUS LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ, E.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF STRONG-SMELLING LETTUCE.

Take of the Fresh Leaves of the Strong-smelling Lettuce any quantity.

Bruise the Leaves, and then prepare the extract in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum aconiti.*

EXTRACTUM OPII, L. "AQUOSUM, D."

(Watery) EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

Take of Opium sliced half a pound,
Water three pints.

Pour a small quantity of the Water on the Opium, and macerate for twenty-four hours

that it may soften; then adding gradually the remainder of the Water rub them together till they are thoroughly mixed, and set the mixture by that the dregs may subside; then strain off the liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

In the preparation of their *watery* extract the Dublin College have directed that *boiling* water should be employed, and, if it were intended to extract all that is soluble in this menstruum, there can be no doubt that this process would be most effectual; but as it has been questioned whether the solutions of opium in *cold* and *hot* water do not materially differ from each other in their medical, as well as their sensible properties, it may be of importance that the instructions, given by the London College for the making of this article, should be strictly complied with.

For the extract of opium by spirit and water, and its purification from foreign matter, see *Opium purificatum*, D. and *Vegetabilium præparatio*, L.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS, L.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF WHITE POPPY.

Syn. Extr. papav. somniferi, E. Extr. papav. albi.

Take of White Poppy Capsules bruised a pound,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

EXTRACTUM QUERCUS, D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF OAK-BARK.

Take of Oak-bark powdered eight ounces.

Prepare the extract in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum absinthii.*

EXTRACTUM RHEI, L.

EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root powdered a pound,
Proof Spirit a pint,
Water seven pints.

Macerate in a gentle heat for four days; then strain off the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside. Pour off the depurated liquor, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ, D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF RUE.

Syn. Extr. rutæ graveolentis, E.

Take of Rue Leaves any quantity.

Prepare the extract from them in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum absinthii.*

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ, D.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF SAVIN.

Take of Fresh Savin Leaves any quantity.

Prepare the extract from them in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum absinthii*.

(EXTRACTUM) SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI, D.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF ELDER.

Press out the Juice from ripe Elder Berries fresh gathered, and set it by for six hours that the dregs may subside; then evaporate the pure Juice in a medium heat to the consistence of an extract.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRI, E.

Rob of Elder Berries.

Take of the Juice of ripe Elder Berries five pounds,
Refined Sugar a pound.

Boil them over a gentle fire to the consistence of thick honey.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, L.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla Root sliced a pound,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

EXTRACTUM *(Sennæ)* CASSIÆ SENNÆ, E.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves a pound.

Prepare the extract from them in the same manner as directed for the *Extractum anthemidis.*

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI, L.

(Watery) EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

Syn. Extr. herbæ et radicis taraxaci, D.

Take of Fresh Dandelion Root bruised a pound,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the hot liquor; lastly, evaporate it to the due consistence.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ, D.
(Watery) EXTRACT OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian Root coarsely powdered six ounces,
Boiling Water three pints.

Mix, and digest in a medium heat for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then press off the liquor, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

FERMENTI, CATAPLASMA, L.
vide Cataplasma Fermenti.

FERRI, ACETAS, D.
ACETATE OF IRON.

Take of Carbonate of Iron half an ounce,
Acetic Acid (D.) three fluidounces.

Digest for three days, and strain.

FERRI ACETATIS, TINCTURA, D.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

Take of Acetate of Potash two ounces,
Sulphate of Iron an ounce,
Rectified Spirit two pints.

Rub the Acetate of Potash and the Sulphate of Iron in an earthenware mortar, until they unite into a soft mass; then dry them in a medium heat, and triturate the dried mass with the Spirit; let the mixture be put into a well-stopped vial, and digested for seven days occasionally shaking it; lastly, pour off the clear tincture from the dregs.

In the green sulphate of iron, which is here directed, the metal is in the state of black or minor oxyd, and this, in the double decomposition which takes place, forms with the acetic acid of the acetate of potash, a compound, which is soluble in the *rectified spirit*.

The Dublin College also directs a *Tinctura acetatis ferri cum alcohole* to be prepared by digesting an ounce of each of the above salts for twenty-four hours in two pints of *Alcohol*.

FERRI ALKALINI, LIQUOR, L.

ALKALINE LIQUOR OF IRON.

Take of Iron two drachms and a half,
Nitric Acid two fluidounces,

Distilled Water six fluidounces,
Liquor of Subcarbonate of Potash six fluidounces.

The Acid and Water being mixed together, pour them upon the Iron, and when the effervescence has ceased decant the acid liquor. Add this gradually, and at intervals to the liquor of the Subcarbonate of Potash, occasionally shaking it, until it has acquired a brownish red colour, and bubbles of gas are no longer evolved. Lastly, set it by for six hours, and then pour off the clear liquor.

This preparation seems designed to be analogous to *Stahl's alkaline tincture of iron.*

It is no doubt intended, from the nature and proportions of the ingredients employed in the foregoing process, that the preparation resulting from it should consist chiefly of subcarbonate of iron held in solution by the subcarbonate of soda; but from the instructions given to the operator, and the circumstances by which he is to determine in what proportion the materials are to be used, he must necessarily be embarrassed. For he is told that the acid solution of iron is to be added in divided portions to the alkaline liquor, not only until the mixture becomes of a brownish red colour, but until there is no longer any extrication of gas, an effect which must continue to take place even on the addition of the last portion of it. The best criterion for determining this point, as far as repeated trials warrant the conclusion, would seem to be that of

the alkaline liquor ceasing on agitation to be capable of redissolving the precipitate as it forms.

In directing its employment, it should be kept in mind that when diluted with water[1] it is apt to be decomposed, the oxyd of iron being thrown down.

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[1] London Med. Rev. No. X.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM, L.

AMMONIATED IRON.

Syn. Murias ammoniæ et ferri, E. D. Ferrum-ammoniacale. Flores martiales.

Take of Carbonate of Iron (*Red Oxyd of Iron*, E. D.)
Muriate of Ammonia, of each a pound.

Mix them intimately together, then submit them to a strong heat and sublime immediately; lastly, reduce (*the sublimed matter*) to powder.

As the intention of this process is that of producing by sublimation in a strong heat a triple compound of muriate of ammonia with oxyd of iron, the directions formerly given by the London College to use *metallic* iron have very properly been altered; but, as in substituting carbonate of iron, whatever quantity of carbonic acid this may contain must necessarily interfere with the result by the production of subcar-

bonate of ammonia, the instructions given by the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges to employ the pure red oxyd of this metal, as obtained by calcination, are certainly more correct.

FERRI AMMONIATI, TINCTURA, L.

TINCTURE OF AMMONIATED IRON.

Syn. Tinctura florum martialium.

Take of Ammoniated Iron four ounces,
Proof Spirit a pint.

Digest, and strain.

It may be of consequence to recollect that a portion of the ammoniated iron, which is here directed to be dissolved in the spirit, is in cold weather liable to be separated by crystallization, and the tincture consequently to vary in its strength.

FERRI CARBONAS, L. D.

CARBONATE OF IRON.

Syn. Ferri, carbonas præcipitatus, E.

Take of Sulphate of Iron eight ounces,
Subcarbonate of Soda ten ounces,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron and the Subcarbonate of Soda separately, each in four

pints of the Water, next mix the liquors together, and set them by that the precipitate may subside; then pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the Carbonate of Iron in hot water, and dry it wrapped in filtering paper with a gentle heat.

The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges direct the solutions to be made in cold water, and the precipitate to be washed in warm water.

The preparation obtained, when the solutions of sulphate of iron and of subcarbonate of soda are mixed, as above directed, is the result of the mutual action of these salts. The soda uniting with the sulphuric acid remains in solution, while the oxyd of the iron, which the sulphuric acid has quitted, combining with a certain portion of the carbonic acid separated from the soda, constitutes the insoluble precipitate in question, the colour of which indicates the degree of oxydation, which the iron has undergone. From recent experiments it would appear to be of importance, that the solutions should be made in *hot* water rather than in cold, and the process of washing *quickly conducted*, since if *cold* water be employed, and the precipitate dried in the open air, it will be found not to be a *carbonate* of iron, but simply an *oxyd* of that metal.[m]

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[m] London Med. Rev. No. X.

CARBONAS FERRI PRÆPARATUS, E.
Syn. Ferri rubigo, D.

Let purified Iron Filings be often moistened with water till they are converted into Rust,

which is to be ground into an impalpable powder.

The Dublin College directs iron wire to be employed, and the finer part of the rust to be procured by elutriation.

When iron is exposed to a moist atmosphere it is readily converted into a rust by the metal combining with oxygen derived from the decomposition of the water, and at the same time absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere. The *Ferri rubigo* effervesces strongly on the addition of an acid, and may be considered as a carbonate, or rather perhaps as a subcarbonate of iron.

FERRI, LIMATURA PURIFICATA, E.

PURIFIED FILINGS OF IRON.

Having placed a sieve on Iron Filings apply a magnet, so that the Filings may be drawn upwards through the sieve.

This method is obviously intended to separate the iron from filings of brass or any extraneous matter which may be accidentally present.

FERRI, MISTURA COMPOSITA, L.

vide Mistura Ferri composita.

FERRI MURIATIS, TINCTURA, L.

TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Syn. Tinctura martis in spiritu salis.

Take of Carbonate of Iron half a pound,
Muriatic Acid a pint,
Rectified Spirit three pints.

Pour the Acid upon the Carbonate of Iron in a glass vessel, and shake occasionally for three days. Set the solution by that the dregs, if there be any, may subside; then pour off the liquor, and add the Spirit.

During the solution of the carbonate of iron in the muriatic acid, as ordered in the preceding process, whatever quantity of carbonic acid may be present must necessarily be expelled. The resulting compound is a red muriate of iron, the oxyd of the metal being in its higher state of oxydation.

The Edinburgh College, on the other hand, directs that this preparation should be made with the black oxyd of iron; but there is great reason to doubt whether, from the disposition, which this has to attract a greater proportion of oxygen, their tincture ultimately differs in its nature from that of the London College.

In making this tincture the Dublin College have adopted the formula of the preceding London Pharmacopœia; but, from the inconvenience attending the evaporation of the acid solution of the metal, this method is certainly objectionable. Among their extemporaneous prescriptions they have likewise

inserted a *Tinctura muriatis ferri cum oxydo rubro*, in which instead of the *Ferri rubigo*, the red oxyd obtained by heat is employed. The solution of the muriate of iron is, in this process also, directed to be reduced by evaporation to the consistence of a syrup, and when cold to have rectified spirit added to it with frequent agitation, until the mixture is brought to the specific gravity of 1.050.

FERRI CUM MYRRHA, PILULÆ, L.

vide Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrha.

FERRI, OXYDUM NIGRUM, D. "*purificatum*, E."

(Purified) BLACK OXYD OF IRON.

Let the scales of Oxyd of Iron procured at a blacksmith's anvil be purified by means of the magnet. Reduce these into powder, and separate their finer particles as directed in procuring the *Creta præparata.*

The scales, which form on iron when exposed to heat and air for a short time, as in the blacksmith's forge, and which, as separated at his anvil, have long been well known under the name of *finery cinder*, are understood to be this metal in its lowest state of oxydation, and, like metallic iron itself, they are obedient to the magnet.

FERRI, OXYDUM RUBRUM, E. D.

RED OXYD OF IRON.

Syn. Colcothar of vitriol.

Roast dried Sulphate of Iron in a strong fire until it passes to a very red colour. "Then wash it, until water poured on it ceases to give any sign of acid by the test of litmus; lastly, dry it on filtering paper, D."

By the high and continued heat employed in this process the sulphate of iron is decomposed, most of the sulphuric acid being driven off; part, however, yielding its oxygen to the metal is converted into sulphurous acid, while the iron from this increased dose of oxygen passes into the state of red oxyd, in which it is considered to be at its greatest degree of oxydation. As a small quantity of acid may still remain, either loose or in combination with the red oxyd, the Dublin College directs it to be separated by washing.

FERRI OXYDI RUBRI, EMPLASTRUM, E.

vide Emplastrum Thuris.

FERRI RUBIGO, D.

vide Ferri, Carbonas præparatus.

FERRI SULPHAS, L. E. D.

SULPHATE OF IRON.

Syn. Ferrum vitriolatum. Sal martis. Green vitriol.

Take of Iron,
Sulphuric Acid, of each eight ounces,
Water four pints.

To the Sulphuric Acid mixed with the Water in a glass vessel add the Iron; when the effervescence has ceased, filter the liquor, and evaporate it over the fire, to such point as that on cooling it may crystallize. Pour off the water from the crystals, and dry them on filtering paper.

The Dublin College orders the solution of the metal to be assisted by a gentle heat, and the Edinburgh directs that the liquor, after the effervescence has ceased, should be kept for some time on warm sand.

At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere little or no action ensues between iron and sulphuric acid, if the latter be employed in its concentrated state; if, however, this be diluted, the solution of the metal proceeds rapidly; a portion of the water is decomposed, and, while a quantity of hydrogen gas is evolved, the iron combines with its other element, the oxygen, forming an oxyd soluble in the acid. From the manner in which the above process is directed to be conducted, the salt obtained will necessarily be the *green* sulphate of iron, which in many of its properties differs very materially from the *red* sulphate of this metal.

FERRI, SULPHAS EXSICCATUS, E. D

DRIED SULPHATE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of Iron any quantity.

Expose it in an unglazed earthen vessel to a moderate fire (from 200 to 212°, D.) until it becomes white, and perfectly dry.

The intention of this process is merely to free the salt from its water of crystallization.

FERRI, SULPHURETUM, D.

SULPHURET OF IRON.

Take of Iron Filings six ounces,
Sublimed Sulphur two ounces:

Let them be mixed together, and exposed in a covered crucible to a gentle heat until they unite.

Iron combines with sulphur very readily by the application of a heat sufficient to melt the latter. But the properties of the sulphuret will vary according to the relative quantities of the ingredients. If the sulphur do not much exceed one third of the mass, the resulting compound is of a greyish colour, and on the addition of diluted acids readily yields sulphuretted hydrogen gas; but, when the proportion of sulphur is increased

to one half, it approaches in its appearance to native *Pyrites*, and is no longer capable of decomposition by the same means.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM, L.

TARTARIZED IRON.

Syn. Tartarum ferri, D.

Take of Iron *(either in wire or filings)* a pound,
Supertartrate of Potash in powder two pounds,
Water a pint.

Rub them together, and expose them to the air in a broad glass vessel for eight days; next dry them in a sand bath, and rub them into a very fine powder; to this add another pint of water, and set it by again for eight days; then dry it, and reduce it to powder.

The object of this process obviously is, that the oxyd of iron, formed during the continued exposure of the metal to moisture, may combine with the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potash. By experiments however lately made it appears, that, notwithstanding the long exposure now directed, a considerable portion of the iron remains unchanged. It has therefore been proposed, that the mass should be treated with cold water, that the tartrate of iron and potash may alone be taken up, and that this solution should subsequently be evaporated to dryness. The saturated tartrate of iron and potash, thus procured, is stated to be very soluble in water, and not to be decomposed by the solutions of either of the fixed alkalies, or their car-

bonates unless assisted by heat, nor by ammonia even at the boiling point. It is further worthy of remark, that its aqueous solution may be kept for a long time without undergoing any change.[n]

The instructions given by the Dublin College for the preparation of their *Tartarum Ferri* are, that two parts of supertartrate of potash and one of carbonate of iron should be boiled for an hour over a gentle fire, and that the solution after being filtered, *allowed to cool,* and again filtered, should be evaporated till a pellicle appears on its surface. On cooling it will concrete into a saline mass, which is to be powdered, and kept in close vessels.

[n] London Med. Rev. No. X.

FERRI, VINUM, L.

WINE OF IRON.

Syn. Chalybeate wine.

Take of Iron Filings two ounces,
White Wine *(Sherry)* two pints.

Mix, and set them by for a month occasionally shaking them, then filter.

The chalybeate wine in the London Pharmacopœia of 1746 was directed to be made with *Rhenish* wine. The *Vinum ferri* of the Dublin College is also ordered to be prepared from four pints of *Rhenish* wine digested for seven days with four ounces of iron wire cut small, after this has been first sprinkled with

a small quantity of the wine, and exposed to the air until it is covered with rust.

It is stated that a pint of *Sherry* wine is capable of dissolving about twenty-two grains of oxyd of iron.[o]

[o] London Med. Rev. No. X.

FERULÆ ASSÆ FŒTIDÆ, TINCTURA, E. *vide* Tinctura Assafœtidæ.

FŒNICULI "DULCIS, D." AQUA, L. &c. *vide* Aqua Fœniculi, &c.

(Fuci) QUERCUS MARINÆ, PULVIS, D.

POWDER OF FUCUS.

Take of Fucus in fruit any quantity.

Let it be dried, and cleansed from impurities, then exposed to the fire in an iron vessel, or crucible having a perforated cover adapted to it, until, the vapours ceasing, the mass be made obscurely red hot; let the carbonaceous matter which remains be reduced to powder.

The carbonaceous matter produced by the incineration of bladder fucus and other marine plants, is composed of charcoal mixed with more or less of the mineral fixed alkali or

subcarbonate of soda, in which respect it is analogous to the Spanish *barilla* or kelp. From its black colour it long ago received the name of *Vegetable æthiops*.

GALBANI, EMPLASTRUM, D. &c.
vide Emplastrum Galbani, &c.

GALLARUM, TINCTURA, D.
vide Tinctura Gallarum.

GENTIANÆ "LUTEÆ, E." EXTRACTUM, L. D. &c.
vide Extractum Gentianæ, &c.

GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS, DECOCTUM, E.
vide Decoctum Geoffrææ inermis.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ "GLABRÆ, E." EXTRACTUM, L. D. &c.
vide Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, &c.

GUAJACI, DECOCTUM COMPOSITUM, E. &c.
vide Decoctum Guajaci compositum, &c.

GUMMI ARABICI, MUCILAGO, D.
vide Mucilago Acaciæ.

GUMMI-RESINÆ.
vide Vegetabilium Præparatio.

GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ, MUCILAGO, D.
vide Mucilago, Tragacanthæ Gummi.

HÆMATOXYLI "CAMPECHIANI, E." EXTRACTUM, L. D.
vide Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

HELLEBORI NIGRI, TINCTURA, L. E. D. &c. *vide* Tinctura Hellebori nigri, &c.

HERBARUM EXSICCATIO.
vide Vegetabilium Præparatio.

HORDEI "DISTICHI, E." DECOCTUM, L. D. *vide* Decoctum Hordei.

HUMULI, TINCTURA, L.
vide Tinctura Humuli.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS, L. E.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver six pounds, *(four pounds*, E.)
Iron Filings a pound.

Rub them together; then by applying heat distil the Quicksilver from an iron retort.

Although by this process quicksilver may not be furnished of such purity, as if it were procured from the decomposition of some of its compounds, yet the impurities which come over in distillation, if any, can scarcely be in such proportion as to counteract the purposes for which it is intended to be employed.

The Dublin College direct four pounds of purified quicksilver to be obtained by gentle distillation from six pounds of the metal without any admixture.

HYDRARGYRI, ACETAS, D.

ACETATE OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Acetis hydrargyri, E.

Take of Purified Quicksilver *by weight* three ounces,
Diluted Nitric Acid three fluidounces,
Acetate of Potash three ounces,
Boiling distilled Water eight pints.

Pour the Acid *(prepared with equal weights of acid and water)* on the Quicksilver, and after the effervescence has ceased digest on warm sand with a gentle heat, that the metal may be dissolved; next mix this solution with the boiling Water, in which the Acetate of Potash has been previously dissolved; then pass the liquor as quickly as possible through a double linen cloth, and set it by to cool, and crystallize. Wash the crystals with cold distilled water, and dry them on paper with a very gentle heat.

In the first part of the process the quicksilver becomes oxydated by the decomposition of a portion of the nitric acid, and is afterwards dissolved in the remainder. In the second part of the process the nitrate of quicksilver and the acetate of potash are mutually decomposed, and form salts, both of which are soluble in boiling water; but on cooling the acetate of quicksilver crystallizes, and leaves the nitrate of potash in solution. It is requisite that the acid should be in excess in order to guard against the precipitation of any nitrate of quicksilver. It is, therefore, probably with this view that the Edinburgh College directs "of the dilated acid *by weight* four ounces and a half, or a little more than shall be required to dissolve the quicksilver," which is the only point of difference in the *formulæ* of the two Colleges.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA, L.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of Purified Quicksilver *by weight* three ounces,
Prepared Chalk five ounces.

Rub them together until the globules of Quicksilver are no longer visible.

In this preparation the quicksilver rubbed with the chalk is mechanically divided, and a larger surface being thus exposed to the air, it is under the trituration converted into an oxyd, in which however the combination of the oxygen with the metal appears to be very slight. The Dublin College direct that in the preparation of their *Hydrargyrum cum creta* a certain quantity of manna should be employed, and the process conducted in the same manner as that for obtaining their *Hydrargyrum cum magnesia.*

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA, D.

QUICKSILVER WITH MAGNESIA.

Take of Quicksilver,
Manna, of each an ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesia half an ounce.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Manna in an earthen-ware mortar, adding a few drops of

water, that the mixture may acquire the consistence of a syrup, and the metallic globules by the continued trituration wholly disappear; next, constantly rubbing it, add a drachm of Magnesia, and when the whole is well mixed pour on a pint of hot water, and shake the mixture. Then allow it to rest, and as soon as the sediment has subsided, pour off the liquor; repeat the washing a second and a third time, that the Manna may be wholly washed away; to the sediment, while still moist, add the remainder of the Magnesia. Lastly, dry the powder on filtering paper.

In both this, and the preceding preparation of the Dublin College, the quicksilver employed is double the weight of the powders, while in the *Hydrargyrus cum creta* of the London College it does not amount to one half, eight grains containing only three of quicksilver.

HYDRARGYRI, EMPLASTRUM, L. E. *vide* Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

HYDRARGYRI, MURIAS, E. "CORROSIVUM, D." *vide* Hydrargyri Oxymurias.

HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS, UNG. L. E.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri nitratis.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM, L.

NITRIC OXYD OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. O. hydrargyri nitricum, D. vel rubrum per acidum nitricum, E. Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber. Red precipitate.

Take of Purified Quicksilver three pounds,
Nitric Acid a pound and a half,
Distilled Water two pints.

Put them in a glass vessel, and boil, until the Quicksilver is dissolved, and, the Water being evaporated, a white mass remains. Rub this into a powder, and put it into another vessel of as little depth as possible; then apply a gentle heat, and increase it gradually, until the red vapour ceases to be emitted, or "the residual mass has assumed the appearance of red scales, E. D."

The object of this process is to procure an oxyd of quicksilver in its highest state of oxydation. It is therefore of consequence that in exposing the nitrate of quicksilver obtained in the first stage to the further action of heat, that this should be raised to such a degree, and continued for such a length of

time, as to ensure as nearly as possible the entire decomposition of the acid, taking care at the same time that, when this is effected, the oxyd itself shall not be decomposed.

This preparation, however, as commonly met with in the shops, still retains a certain portion of the acid unaltered, which may be detected by digesting it in a solution of potash: in this important respect, therefore, it differs from the oxyd prepared by heat alone.

The Edinburgh formula varies from that of both the other Colleges in employing for the preparation of this oxyd only sixteen ounces of their dilute acid to one pound of quicksilver.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI, L. VEL OXYDI RUBRI, E. UNGUENTUM.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.

HYDRARGYRI, OXYDUM, D.

vide Hydrargyri Oxydum rubrum.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM, L.

GREY OXYD OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of Submuriate of Quicksilver an ounce,
Lime Water a gallon.

Boil the Submuriate of Quicksilver in the Lime Water, diligently stirring it, until an

ash coloured Oxyd of Quicksilver subsides. Wash this in distilled water; then dry it.

OXIDUM HYDRARGYRI CINEREUM, E.

Syn. Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus, D.

Take of Quicksilver four parts,
Diluted Nitric Acid five parts,
Distilled Water fifteen parts,
Liquor of Subcarbonate of Ammonia a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Quicksilver in the Acid *(formed of equal weights of nitric acid and of water)*; add gradually the distilled Water; then pour on of the Liquor of Subcarbonate of Ammonia as much as may be sufficient to precipitate the whole of the Oxyd of Quicksilver, which is then to be washed in pure (boiling distilled, D.) water, and dried.

By a comparison of the foregoing preparations, that obtained from the solution of quicksilver in nitric acid would appear more likely to be uniform, than that resulting from the decomposition of the submuriate. In both cases the metal is in a low state of oxydation. These oxyds may therefore be considered as analogous to those contained in the forms procured by trituration.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDI CINEREI, UNGUENTUM, E.

vide Unguentum, Hydrargyri Oxidi cinerei.

HYDRARGYRI, OXYDUM NITRICUM, D. VEL RUBRUM PER ACIDUM NITRICUM, E.

vide Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, L.

RED OXYD OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Oxydum Hydrargyri, D. Hydrargyrus vel Mercurius calcinatus.

Take of Purified Quicksilver one pound.

Pour the Quicksilver into a glass vessel having a narrow mouth and broad bottom. Let this vessel uncovered be exposed to a heat of 600 degrees, until the Quicksilver is converted into red scales; then rub it into a very fine powder.

The boiling point of quicksilver is stated to be from 655°. to 672°. If therefore the metal be raised to the temperature of 600°. it is converted into vapour, and in this state of diminished aggregation becomes capable of decomposing atmospheric air; with the oxygen of which when combined it

forms a red oxyd, possessing properties in most respects analogous to those of the red oxyd of this metal obtained by the agency of the nitric acid. *Vide* Note on the *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

The form of the vessel, in which this preparation is directed to be made, and which should have a long neck as well as a small aperture, is intended to prevent the escape of the quicksilver, and at the same time to keep up a sufficiently free communication with the air.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI, UNGUENTUM, E.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitricó-oxydi.

HYDRARGYRI, OXYDUM SULPHURICUM, D. *vide* Hydrargyri Subsulphas flavus.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS, L.

OXYMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Murias hydrargyri, "E." corrosivum, D. Hydrargyrus muriatus. Corrosive sublimate.

Take of Purified Quicksilver two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid *by weight* thirty ounces,
Muriate of Soda dried four pounds.

Boil the Quicksilver with the Sulphuric Acid in a glass vessel, until the Sulphate of

Quicksilver shall be left dry; rub this, when cold, with the Muriate of Soda in an earthenware mortar; then sublime it in a glass cucurbit with a heat gradually encreased; "lastly, separate the sublimed mass from the scoriæ, E."

The object of the first part of this process is to effect a combination between the sulphuric acid and the quicksilver. *Vide* Sub-sulphas hydrargyri flavus. This subsulphate being in the second stage mixed with muriate of soda, and exposed to heat, a double transfer takes place; the oxyd of the quicksilver uniting with the muriatic acid sublimes, while the sulphate of soda remains behind in the cucurbit. Modern experiments have shewn that the difference between the properties of this salt, and those of the submuriate of quicksilver is chiefly owing to the different state of oxydation in which the metallic base exists in each. *Vide* Hydrargyri submurias.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS, LIQUOR, L.

LIQUOR OF OXYMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of Oxymuriate of Quicksilver eight grains,
Distilled Water fifteen fluidounces,
Rectified Spirit a fluidounce.

Dissolve the Oxymuriate of Quicksilver in the Water, and add the Spirit to it.

HYDRARGYRI, PILULÆ, L. E. D.

vide Pilulæ Hydrargyri.

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS, L.

WHITE PRECIPITATED QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum, D. Calx hydrargyri alba. White precipitate.

Take of Oxymuriate of Quicksilver,
Muriate of Ammonia, of each half a pound,
Liquor of Subcarbonate of Potash half a pint,
Distilled Water four pints.

First dissolve the Muriate of Ammonia, and then the Oxymuriate of Quicksilver in the distilled Water, and add to them the Liquor of Subcarbonate of Potash. Wash the precipitated powder, until it becomes tasteless; then dry it.

According to the experiments of Fourcroy, the precipitate obtained by the foregoing process is to be regarded as a triple compound of oxyd of quicksilver, muriatic acid, and ammonia,

the insolubility of which depends upon the proportion in which they are here united, in consequence of the subtraction of a part of the muriatic acid, by the subcarbonate of potash, which however must be limited to the quantity here directed to be employed, as the precipitate produced by farther additions assumes a yellowish hue.

A preparation in every respect analogous to this may be obtained by directly adding *Liquor ammoniæ* to a solution of the oxymuriate of quicksilver, by which the insoluble triple muriate is immediately formed and præcipitates. The former process however, in consequence of the increased solubility communicated to the oxymuriate by the muriate of ammonia, obviates the inconvenience of employing so large a quantity of water as would otherwise be necessary.

HYDRARGYRI, PULVIS CINEREUS, D.

vide Oxidum Hydrargyri cinereum. Page 251.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS, L. E.

SUBMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Submurias hydrargyri sublimatum, D. Calomel. Mercurius dulcis sublimatus.

Take of Oxymuriate of Quicksilver a pound,
Purified Quicksilver *by weight* nine ounces.

Rub them together until the globules are no longer visible, then sublime; next take out

the Sublimate, and powder and sublime it a second and a third time. Lastly, reduce it into a very fine powder in the same manner as directed for procuring the *Creta præparata.*

The addition of the quicksilver here directed to be made to the oxymuriate necessarily effects a material change in the nature of that preparation by substracting from the metallic oxyd a portion of its oxygen, while the quantity of acid is at the same time rendered relatively less; in consequence however of the reduced oxydation of the metal, the acid is still in sufficient quantity to saturate the oxyd. The term submuriate has therefore been by many objected to, as giving an improper idea of the composition of this salt; but, independently of the more important errors, which might arise from the employment of names too nearly resembling each other, it may be questioned whether, as those metallic salts, in which the oxyd is at its maximum of oxydation, have been designated oxymuriates, &c. (a mode of nomenclature at first employed to distinguish the state in which the acid was supposed to exist in the compound) we may not with equal propriety extend the meaning of the terms submuriates, &c. to those preparations in which the metal may be in a subordinate degree of oxydation.

If instead of being allowed to condense in the superior part of the vessel, the submuriate of quicksilver in vapour be made to pass over into water, as proposed by Mr. Luke Howard, it will at once be procured in the form of an impalpable powder, perfectly white and insipid.

The following process for obtaining the submuriate of quicksilver in the moist way, as originally proposed by Scheele, is still retained by the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges.

HYDRARGYRI, SUBMURIAS PRÆCIPITATUS, E. D.

Precipitated Submuriate of Quicksilver.

Syn. Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis, P. L. 1787. Scheele's calomel.

Take of Diluted Nitric Acid,
Purified Quicksilver, of each *by weight* eight ounces,
Muriate of Soda four ounces and a half,
Boiling Water eight pounds.

Mix the Quicksilver with the Diluted Nitric Acid, *(prepared with equal weights of water and acid)* and towards the end of the effervescence digest with a gentle heat, the vessel being in the mean while repeatedly agitated. It is necessary, however, to have more of the Quicksilver mixed with the Acid, than this shall be capable of dissolving, that a fully saturated liquor may at length be obtained.

Dissolve at the same time the Muriate of Soda in boiling water. On this pour the other solution while still hot, and mix the whole quickly. After the deposition has taken place decant the saline water, and wash the Submuriate of Quicksilver with repeated por-

tions of hot water, each time poured off after the subsidence has taken place, until it is insipid, "or as long as the decanted liquor continues to throw down a sediment on the addition of a few drops of the solution of Subcarbonate of Potash; lastly, let it be dried, D."

In this instance by the mutual action of the nitrate of quicksilver and muriate of soda the preparation in question is obtained in the state of an insoluble precipitate. The most important part of the process is, that the solution of the quicksilver in the nitric acid shall be so conducted, as to guard against its being too highly oxydated; whatever heat therefore is employed should be very carefully regulated.

HYDR. SUBMURIAS AMMONIATUM, D.
HYDR. SUBMURIATIS, PILULÆ, L.

vide Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus; Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis.

HYDRARGYRI SUBNITRATIS, UNGUENTUM, D.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.

HYDRARGYRI, SUBSULPHAS FLAVUS, E.

YELLOW SUBSULPHATE OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum, D. Mercurius emeticus flavus. Turpeth mineral.

Take of Purified Quicksilver four ounces,
Sulphuric Acid six ounces.

Let them be put into a glass cucurbit, and boiled in a sand bath to dryness. Let the white matter left at the bottom be rubbed into powder, and thrown into boiling water. Immediately on this a yellow powder will be produced, which must be often washed with hot water.

At the high temperature to which the quicksilver and sulphuric acid are here directed to be brought, a portion of the acid is decomposed, and the metal being thereby at the same time oxydated, becomes capable of combining with the remainder. The subsulphate of quicksilver thus formed, being thrown into boiling water, is deprived of a considerable portion of the acid, and thus constitutes the yellow precipitate in question, which, as its name imports, is a combination of the oxyd of quicksilver with a smaller quantity of sulphuric acid than is necessary for its saturation.

HYDRARGYRI, SULPHURETUM NIGRUM, E. D.

BLACK SULPHURET OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Hydrargyrus cum sulphure. Æthiops mineralis.

Take of Purified Quicksilver,
Sublimed Sulphur, of each equal weights.

Let them be rubbed together in a glass mortar with a glass pestle, until the globules of Quicksilver are no longer visible.

The Edinburgh College directs this preparation to be also made with twice the quantity of quicksilver.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, L. D.

RED SULPHURET OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Factitious cinnabar.

Take of Purified Quicksilver *by weight* forty ounces,
Sublimed Sulphur eight ounces.

With the Sulphur melted over the fire mix in the Quicksilver, and as soon as the mass

begins to swell, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it with strong pressure to prevent inflammation; then rub the mass into a powder, and sublime.

In both the preceding preparations the experiments of Proust have demonstrated, that the quicksilver contained is still in the metallic state. The black sulphuret obtained by simple trituration however differs from the other procured by sublimation, in having a larger proportion of sulphur in a state of less intimate combination.

HYDRARGYRI SUPERNITRATIS, UNGUENT. D. HYDR. UNGUENTUM, L. E. D.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis; Unguentum Hydrargyri.

HYDROSULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ, E. D.

vide Ammoniæ, Hydrosulphuretum.

HYOSCYAMI "NIGRI, E." EXTRACT. L. SUCCUS SPISSATUS, E. D. &c.

vide Extractum Hyoscyami, &c.

JALAPÆ, EXTRACTUM, L. "RESINOSUM, D."; JALAPÆ, EXTRACT. D. &c. *vide* Extr. Jalapæ; Extr. Jalapæ *aquosum*, &c.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS, L.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

Take of Chamomile Flowers two drachms,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for ten minutes in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF HORSERADISH.

Take of Fresh Horseradish Root sliced,
Mustard Seed bruised, of each an ounce.
Boiling Water a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain; then add of Compound Spirit of Horseradish a fluidounce.

This infusion, more particularly in hot weather, is very apt to change, and become offensive.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of Orange Peel dried two drachms,
Lemon Peel fresh a drachm,
Cloves bruised half a drachm,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for a quarter of an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ, L.

INFUSION OF CALUMBA.

Take of Calumba Root sliced a drachm,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM, L.

INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Take of Cloves bruised a drachm,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ, L.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla Bark bruised half an ounce,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CATECHU, L.

INFUSION OF CATECHU.

Syn. Infusum mimosæ catechu, E.

Take of Extract of Catechu two drachms and a half,
Cinnamon Bark bruised half a drachm,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

To seven ounces of this infusion the Edinburgh College directs an ounce of common syrup to be added, the advantage of which is not very obvious.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ, L.

INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Take of Lance-leaved *(common pale)* Cinchona Bark bruised half an ounce,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ SINE CALORE, D.

Cold Infusion of Bark.

Syn. Infusum cinchonæ officinalis, E.

Take of *(Lance-leaved)* Cinchona Bark coarsely powdered an ounce,
Cold Water twelve fluidounces.

Rub the Bark with a small quantity of the Water, and continuing the trituration add the remainder of it; then macerate the mixture

for twenty-four hours occasionally shaking it, and let the pure liquor be poured off.

The Edinburgh College simply directs the bark to be macerated in the water for twenty-four hours.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ, L.

INFUSION OF CUSPARIA.

Syn. Infusion of angustura.

Take of Cusparia Bark bruised two drachms,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS, L.

INFUSION OF FOXGLOVE.

Syn. Infusum digitalis purpureæ, E.

Take of Foxglove Leaves dried a drachm,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain; then add of

Spirit of Cinnamon half a fluidounce.

The Edinburgh College directs the leaves to be macerated in the water mixed with an ounce of the spirit of cinnamon.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Syn. Infusum amarum.

Take of Gentian Root sliced,
Orange Peel dried, of each a drachm,
Lemon Peel fresh two drachms,
Boiling Water twelve fluidounces.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INF. GENTIANÆ COMP. E.

Take of Gentian Root sliced half an ounce,
Orange Peel a drachm,
Coriander Seed bruised half a drachm,
Proof Spirit four ounces,
Water twelve ounces.

First pour on the Spirit, and three hours afterwards the Water; then macerate without heat for twelve hours, and strain.

INF. GENTIANÆ COMP. D.

Take of Gentian Root bruised two drachms,
Lemon Peel fresh half an ounce,

Orange Peel dried a drachm and a half,
Proof Spirit four fluidounces,
Boiling Water twelve fluidounces.

First pour on the Spirit, and three hours afterwards the Water; lastly, macerate for two days, and strain.

It is probably with a view to prevent the change, which this in common with other watery infusions is disposed to undergo, that the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges order the previous maceration of the ingredients in proof spirit.

INFUSUM LINI, L.

INFUSION OF LINSEED.

Take of Linseed bruised an ounce,
Liquorice Root sliced half an ounce,
Boiling Water two pints.

Macerate for four hours near the fire in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM, D.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF MINT.

Take of Spearmint dried two drachms,
Boiling Water sufficient to give six fluidounces when strained off.

Digest for half an hour in a covered vessel, and strain off the liquor when cold; then add of

Refined Sugar two drachms,
Oil of Spearmint three drops, dissolved in
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms half a fluidounce.

Let them be mixed.

INFUSUM MIMOSÆ CATECHU, E.

vide Infusum Catechu.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ, L.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Take of Quassia Wood sliced a scruple,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

Little liable as quassia might be supposed to undergo alteration, it is often found in the shops so much impaired, that the infusion of it becomes very soon offensive.

Such wood only therefore as retains its bright yellow colour should be selected for pharmaceutical purposes.

INFUSUM RHEI, L.

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced a drachm,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM RHEI PALMATI, E.

Take of Rhubarb Root bruised half an ounce,
Boiling Water eight ounces.
Spirit of Cinnamon an ounce.

Macerate the Root with the Water in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then add the Spirit, and strain.

The greater proportion of rhubarb with the longer continued maceration in the latter infusion must necessarily make a material difference in the strength of these two preparations.

INFUSUM ROSÆ, L. D.

INFUSION OF ROSES.

Syn. Infusum rosæ gallicæ, E. Tincture of roses.

Take of the Dried Petals of the Red Rose half an ounce,
Boiling Water two pints and a half,
Diluted Sulphuric Acid three fluid-drachms,
Refined Sugar an ounce and a half.

Pour the Water on the Petals of the Rose in a glass vessel with a cover; then pour in the Acid, and macerate for half an hour. Lastly, strain off the liquor, and add to it the Sugar.

While in the London formula the proportion of the other ingredients remains the same as in the late Pharmacopœia, that of the acid is augmented considerably, not only in consequence of the greater strength of the diluted sulphuric acid, but from the quantity being now taken by measure instead of weight.

The Edinburgh College directs two ounces of roses to be macerated with five pounds of boiling water for four hours, then to pour in a drachm of *strong* sulphuric acid, afterwards to strain, and add two ounces of sugar.

The infusion of the Dublin College is made with half an ounce of roses, three drachms of their diluted acid, three pints of water, and an ounce and a half of sugar.

INFUSUM SENNÆ, L.

INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves an ounce and a half,
Ginger Root sliced a drachm,
Boiling Water a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain the liquor.

The *Infusum sennæ* of the Dublin College only differs from the following infusion in the omission of the tamarinds.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM TAMARINDIS, D.

INFUSION OF SENNA WITH TAMARINDS.

Take of Senna Leaves three drachms,
Tamarinds an ounce,
Cardamom Seed bruised half a drachm,
Boiling Water sufficient to give six *fluid*ounces when strained off.

Digest for an hour, and, when the liquor is cold, strain.

INFUSUM TAMARINDI CUM SENNA, E.

Take of Tamarinds an ounce,
Senna Leaves a drachm,
Coriander Seed bruised half a drachm,
Moist Sugar half an ounce,
Boiling Water eight ounces.

Macerate in a covered earthen vessel not glazed with lead, frequently stirring, and after four hours strain off the liquor.

It may also be made with two or three times the quantity of Senna.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ, L.

INFUSION OF SIMAROUBA.

Take of Simarouba Bark bruised half a drachm,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM TABACI, L.

INFUSION OF TOBACCO.

Take of Tobacco Leaves a drachm,
Boiling Water a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUS. TAMARINDI CUM SENNA, E.
vide Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis, and
Page 274.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ, D.

INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian Root coarsely powdered two drachms,
Boiling Water seven *fluid*ounces.

Digest for an hour, and, when the liquor is cold, strain.

IPECACUANHÆ, PULVIS COMP. L. D. (IPECAC. ET OPII PULVIS, E.) &c.
vide Pulvis Ipecac. compositus, &c.

JUNIPERI, OLEUM, L. D. (J. COMMUNIS, OL. VOLATILE, E.) &c.
vide Oleum Juniperi, &c.

JUNIPERI SABINÆ, OLEUM VOLATILE, E. *vide* Oleum Sabinæ.

KALI ACETAS, D. &c.
vide Potassæ Acetas, &c.

KALI CAUSTICUM, D. K. CAUSTICUM CUM CALCE, D. K. CAUSTICI, AQUA, D. KALI E TARTARO, D.
vide Potassa fusa; Potassa cum Calce; Potassæ, Liquor; Potassæ Subcarbonas.

KINO, PULVIS COMPOSITUS, L. &c.
vide Pulvis Kino compositus.

LAC AMMONIACI, D. &c.
vide Mistura Ammoniaci, &c.

LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ, SUCCUS SPISSATUS, E.
vide Extractum Lactucæ virosæ.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS PRÆPARATUS, D. *vide* Calamina præparata.

LAVANDULÆ, OLEUM, L. D. (L. SPICÆ, OL. VOLATILE, E.) &c.
vide Oleum Lavandulæ, &c.

LAURI CASSIÆ, AQUA, E.
vide Aqua *Cassiæ*, &c.

LICHENIS "ISLANDICI, D." DECOCTUM, L. *vide* Decoctum Lichenis.

LIMATURA FERRI PURIFICATA, E.
vide Ferri Limatura purificata.

LIMONIS (LIMONUM, E.) SYRUPUS, L. D.
vide Syrupus Limonis.

LINI, INFUSUM, L. LINI "USITATISSIMI, E." OLEUM, L. D.
vide Infusum Lini; Oleum Lini.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS, L.

LINIMENT OF VERDIGRIS.

Syn. Oxymel æruginis, D.

Take of Verdigris powdered an ounce,
Vinegar seven fluidounces,
Clarified Honey fourteen ounces.

Dissolve the Verdigris in the Vinegar, and strain through a linen cloth; then, having

added the Honey gradually, boil down to a proper consistence.

This liniment, in the London Pharmacopœia of 1745, was called *Mel Ægyptiacum.* In the late Phar...acopœia it received the name of *Oxymel Æruginis*; and being only employed in gargles, and as an external application, was by the Edinburgh College (who have now indeed rejected it) denominated an *Unguentum.*

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS, L.

STRONG LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Linimentum ammoniæ, D. Oleum ammoniatum, E.

Take of Liquor of Ammonia a fluidounce (*two drachms,* E. D.)
Olive Oil two fluidounces.

Shake them together until they are mixed.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS, L.

LINIMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Syn. Volatile liniment.

Take of Liquor of Subcarbonate of Ammonia a fluidounce,
Olive Oil three fluidounces.

Shake them together until they are mixed.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS, D.

LINIMENT OF LIME WATER.

Syn. Linimentum aquæ calcis, E.

Take of Olive Oil *(Linseed Oil,* E.),
Lime Water, of each three ounces.

Mix.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ, L.

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Syn. Oleum camphoratum, E. D.

Take of Camphor half an ounce,
Olive Oil two fluidounces.

Dissolve the Camphor in the Oil.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Take of Camphor two ounces,
Liquor of Ammonia six fluidounces,
Spirit of Lavender a pint.

Mix the Liquor of Ammonia with the Spirit; then in a glass retort, with a gentle

heat, distil a pint; lastly dissolve the Camphor in it.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI, L.

LINIMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of Strong Ointment of Quicksilver,
Prepared Lard, of each four ounces,
Camphor an ounce,
Rectified Spirit fifteen minims,
Liquor of Ammonia four fluidounces.

Rub the Camphor first with the Spirit, then with the Lard and Quicksilver Ointment; lastly, adding the Liquor of Ammonia gradually, mix the whole.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND SOAP LINIMENT.

Syn. Linimentum saponis, D. Opodeldoc.

Take of Hard Soap three ounces,
Camphor an ounce,
Spirit of Rosemary a pint.

Dissolve the Camphor in the Spirit; then

add the Soap, and macerate in a sand bath, until it is dissolved.

The *Tinctura saponis*, E. is made after the following formula, with the omission of the opium.

(LINIMENTUM) TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII, E.

SOAP LINIMENT WITH OPIUM.

Take of Hard Soap four ounces,
Camphor two ounces,
Oil of Rosemary half an ounce,
Opium an ounce,
Alcohol *(Rectified spirit)* two pounds.

Digest the Soap and the Opium in the Spirit for three days, then to the strained liquor add the Camphor and Oil, and shake them well together.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, E.

COMMON LINIMENT.

Take of Olive Oil four parts,
White Wax one part.

Melt the Wax in the Oil over a gentle fire; then stir them until they are cold.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, L.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Resin Cerate a pound,
Oil of Turpentine half a pint.

Having melted the Cerate, add the Oil, and mix.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS, D.

L. ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS, D.

vide Æthereum Oleum; Æther sulphuricus.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND LIQUOR OF ALUM.

Syn. Aqua aluminis composita. Bate's alum water.

Take of Alum,
Sulphate of Zinc, of each half an ounce,
Boiling Water two pints.

Dissolve the Alum and Sulphate of Zinc at the same time in the Water; then filter.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ, L. &c.

vide Ammoniæ, Liquor, &c.

LIQUOR CORNU CERVINI, VOLATILIS, D.

vide Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis, Liquor.

(LIQUOR) SOLUTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITA, E.

COMPOUND LIQUOR OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Syn. Aqua styptica.

Take of Sulphate of Copper,
Alum, of each three ounces,
Water two pounds,
Sulphuric Acid an ounce and a half.

Boil the Sulphate of Copper and the Alum in the Water until they are dissolved, then filter the liquor, and add the Acid to it.

(LIQUOR) AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ, D.

TAR WATER.

Take of Tar two pints,
Water a gallon.

Mix, and stir them with a wooden stick for a quarter of an hour; then, after the Tar has subsided, strain the liquor, and keep it in well stopped vials.

LIQUOR SUBACETATIS LITHARGYRI, D. LIQ. SUBACET. LITHARG. COMPOSITUS, D.

vide Plumbi Acetatis, Liquor; Plumbi Acet. Liq. dilutus.

LITHARGYRI, EMPLASTRUM, D. L. EMPLAST. CUM RESINA, D.

vide Emplastrum Plumbi; Emplast. Resinæ.

LYTTÆ, CERATUM, L. &c.

vide Ceratum Lyttæ, &c.

MAGNESIA, L. E.

MAGNESIA.

Syn. Magnesia usta, D. Calcined Magnesia.

Take of Carbonate of Magnesia four ounces.

Expose it to a very strong fire for two hours, or until Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* being

dropped into it, occasions no effervescence. "It should be kept in well stopped bottles, E."

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, L. E.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

Syn. Magnesia, D. Magnesia alba.

Take of Sulphate of Magnesia,
Subcarbonate of Potash, of each a pound,
Water three gallons.

Dissolve separately the Subcarbonate of Potash in three pints of the Water, and the Sulphate of Magnesia in five pints of the Water, and strain; then add the rest of the Water to the liquor of Sulphate of Magnesia; apply heat, and when it boils add the former liquor, diligently stirring it with a spatula; then strain through a linen cloth; lastly, wash the powder repeatedly with boiling water, and dry it on filtering paper in a heat of 200 degrees.

There is this obvious difference in magnesia as procured by the preceding forms: that in the one case it is intended to be the *pure* earth, purposely freed from carbonic acid by exposure to heat; while in the other by the double decomposition, which

ensues on the admixture of the two solutions, it is the *carbonate* of magnesia, which is precipitated. As the sulphate of potash, which is formed at the same time, is a salt very sparingly soluble, and even with repeated washings difficultly separable from the carbonate of magnesia, it may be questioned whether a solution of subcarbonate of soda, might not with advantage be substituted as the precipitant.

From the disposition which magnesia in its pure state has to combine with carbonic acid, the Edinburgh College very properly directs, that it should be kept in well stopped vials. The calcined magnesia of the shops is rarely, if ever, free from some admixture of carbonic acid.

MALVÆ, DECOCTUM COMPOSITUM, L.

vide Decoctum Malvæ compositum.

MEL BORACIS, L.

HONEY OF BORAX.

Take of Borax (sub*borate of soda)* powdered a drachm,
Clarified Honey an ounce.

Mix.

MEL DESPUMATUM, L. D.

CLARIFIED HONEY.

Liquefy the Honey in a water bath; then remove the scum.

MEL ROSÆ, L. D.

HONEY OF ROSES.

Take of the Dried Petals of the Red Rose four ounces,
Boiling Water three pints,
Clarified Honey five pounds.

Macerate the Rose Petals in the Water for six hours; then to the strained liquor add the Honey, and in the heat of a water bath boil it down to the due degree of consistence.

MELOES VESICATORII, EMPLASTRUM, E. &c. *vide* Emplastrum Lyttæ, &c.

MENTHÆ, INFUSUM COMPOSITUM, D. *vide* Infusum Menthæ compositum.

M. PIPERITÆ, L. E. (PIPERITIDIS, D.) AQUA, &c.
vide Aqua Menthæ piperitæ, &c.

M. PULEGII, AQUA, E. *vide* Aqua Pulegii.

M. SATIVÆ, D. M. VIRIDIS, L. AQUA, &c.
vide Aqua Menthæ viridis, &c.

MIMOSÆ CATECHU, ELECTUARIUM, E. INFUSUM, E. &c.
vide Electuarium Catechu compositum; Infusum Catechu, &c.

MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ, EMULSIO, E. M. NILOTICÆ, MUCILAGO, E.
vide Mistura Amygdalæ; Mucilago Acaciæ.

MISTURA AMMONIACI, L.
MIXTURE OF AMMONIACUM.

Take of Ammoniacum two drachms,
Water half a pint.

Triturate the Ammoniacum with the Water gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed.

The *Lac ammoniaci* of the Dublin College is made with pennyroyal water instead of common water, and with only one drachm of the gum-resin to the half pint.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ, L.

MIXTURE OF ALMONDS.

Take of Confection of Almonds two ounces,
Distilled Water a pint.

Add the Water gradually to the Almond Confection, and rub them together.

This emulsion principally differs from the analogous forms in the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges, in the substitution of the confection (now first introduced into the London Pharmacopœia) for the almond itself; the *Lac amygdalæ*, D. being formed with an ounce and a half of almonds, half an ounce of sugar, and two pints and a half of water; and the *Emulsio arabica*, D. with two drachms of acacia gum, half an ounce both of almonds and of sugar, and a pint of decoction of barley. The Edinburgh College has also the following more simple form.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ COMMUNIS, E.

Common Emulsion of Almonds.

Take of Almonds blanched an ounce,
Water two pounds and a half.

Beat the Almonds, and mix the Water gradually with them; then strain.

The addition of two ounces of mucilage of acacia gum to this mixture constitutes the *Emulsio mimosæ niloticæ*, E.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, L.

MIXTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Syn. Lac assæfœtidæ, D.

Take of Assafœtida two drachms, (*a drachm*, D.)
Water (*Pennyroyal W.* D.) half a pint.

With the Water, gradually added, triturate the Assafœtida, until they are thoroughly mixed.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ, L.

CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

Syn. Mistura camphorata, D.

Take of Camphor half a drachm,
Rectified Spirit ten minims,
Water a pint.

First triturate the Camphor with the Spirit, then with the Water gradually added, and strain.

In the preceding Pharmacopœia one drachm of camphor was directed to be employed with half an ounce of sugar; in the mixture of the Dublin College the sugar is retained, but the camphor is reduced to one scruple. The Edinburgh emulsion, which is probably also intended for extemporaneous preparation, is as follows,

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA, E.

Take of Camphor a scruple,
Almonds blanched two drachms,
Refined Sugar a drachm,
Water six ounces.

Beat them into an emulsion, and strain.

MISTURA CORNU USTI, L.

MIXTURE OF BURNT HARTSHORN.

Syn. Decoctum cornu cervini, D. Decoctum album.

Take of Burnt Hartshorn two ounces,
Acacia Gum powdered an ounce, *(three drachms,* D.)
Water three pints.

Mix, and boil down to two pints, diligently stirring; then strain.

This mixture must be regarded simply as a weak mucilaginous decoction, holding suspended the finer particles of the burnt hartshorn.

MISTURA CRETÆ, L. D.

CHALK MIXTURE.

Take of Prepared Chalk half an ounce,
Refined Sugar three drachms,

Acacia Gum powdered half an ounce, *(an ounce,* D.)
Water a pint.

Mix.

The Edinburgh College direct their *Potio carbonatis calcis* to be prepared with nearly the same proportion of ingredients, but in double quantities, and with the addition of two ounces of spirit of cinnamon.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA, L.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF IRON.

Take of Myrrh powdered a drachm,
Subcarbonate of Potash twenty-five grains,
Rose Water seven fluidounces and a half,
Sulphate of Iron powdered a scruple,
Spirit of Nutmeg half a fluidounce,
Refined Sugar a drachm.

Rub the Myrrh with the Subcarbonate of Potash and Sugar, and during the trituration add first the Rose Water, and the Spirit of Nutmeg, and lastly the Sulphate of Iron. Pour the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and stop it close.

In this, which is the well known steel mixture of Dr. Griffith, the oxyd of iron precipitated from the sulphate by the subcarbonate of potash, though at first in a low state of oxydation, is on the mixture being kept (even independently of any exposure to the atmosphere) much disposed to have its appearance, and properties affected by acquiring an additional proportion of oxygen.

If the myrrh has become friable by age, or is rendered so by exposure to heat, it must necessarily be considered as impaired in its virtues: in the preparation of this mixture it would therefore be preferable to use it recent and in mass, rather than employ it previously reduced to powder.

It may be worth while to add, that by employing a decoction of fresh liquorice root as the vehicle, the disagreeable taste of the medicine may be in a considerable degree covered.

MISTURA GUAIACI, L.

MIXTURE OF GUAIACUM.

Take of Guaiacum Gum-resin a drachm and a half,
Refined Sugar two drachms,
Mucilage of Acacia Gum two fluidrachms,
Cinnamon Water eight fluidounces.

Rub the Guaiacum with the Sugar, then with the Mucilage, and, continuing the trituration, add the Cinnamon Water gradually.

MISTURA MOSCHI, L.

MIXTURE OF MUSK.

Syn. Mistura moschata. Julepum e moscho.

Take of Musk,
Acacia Gum powdered,
Refined Sugar, of each a drachm,
Rose Water six fluidounces.

Rub the Musk with the Sugar, then with the Gum, and lastly with the Rose Water, which is to be gradually added.

MOMORDICÆ ELATERII, SUCCUS SPISSATUS, E.

vide Extractum Elaterii.

MORI, SYRUPUS, L. *vide* Syrupus Mori.

MOSCHI, MISTURA, L. &c.

vide Mistura Moschi, &c.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ, L.

MUCILAGE OF ACACIA.

Syn. Mucil. gummi arabici, D. Mucil. mimosæ niloticæ, E.

Take of Acacia Gum powdered four ounces,
Boiling Water half a pint.

Rub the Gum with the Water gradually added, until they form a mucilage.

MUCILAGO AMYLI, L. E. D.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch three drachms, (*four drachms*, D.)
Water a pint (*nine ounces*, E.)

Rub the Starch with the Water gradually added; then boil them until they form a mucilage.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ, GUMMI, D.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

Syn. Mucil. astragali tragacanthæ, E.

Take of Gum Tragacanth powdered two drachms, (*an ounce*, E.)
Water eight fluidounces.

Macerate in a covered vessel until the Gum is dissolved; then strain the mucilage through a linen cloth.

MURIAS AMMONIÆ ET FERRI, E. D.
vide Ferri Ammoniatum.

MURIAS ANTIMONII, E. &c.
vide Antimonii Murias, &c.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI (E.) CORROSIVUM, D. *vide* Hydrargyri Oxymurias.

MYRISTICÆ "MOSCHATÆ, E." SPIRITUS, L. *vide* Spiritus Myristicæ.

MYRRHÆ, PILULÆ COMPOSITÆ, D. &c.
vide Pilulæ Myrrhæ compositæ, &c.

MYRTI PIMENTÆ, AQUA, E. &c.
vide Aqua Pimentæ, &c.

NICOTIANÆ TABACI, VINUM, E.
vide Vinum *Tabaci*.

NITRAS ARGENTI, L. E. D.
vide Argenti Nitras.

NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI, UNGUENTUM, L. &c.
vide Unguent. Hydrargyri Nitratis, &c.

NITRATIS POTASSÆ, TROCHISCI, E.
vide Trochisci Potassæ Nitratis.

NITRICO-OXYDUM, HYDRARGYRI, L. &c.
vide Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum, &c.

NUCIS MOSCHATÆ, SPIRITUS, D.
vide Spiritus Myristicæ.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM, L.
vide Æthereum, Oleum.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM, E. OL. CAMPHORATUM, E. D.
vide Linimentum Ammoniæ fortius; Linim. Camphoræ.

OLEA DISTILLATA, L.

DISTILLED OILS.

Syn. Olea essentialia, D. Olea volatilia, E.

To all their distilled oils, with the exception of that of amber, the Edinburgh College affix the term *volatile.*

OLEUM ANISI, L. D.

Oil of Aniseed.

Syn. Ol. volatile pimpinellæ anisi, E.

OL. ANTHEMIDIS, L.

Oil of Chamomile.

OL. CARUI, L. D.

Oil of Carraway.

OL. FŒNICULI DULCIS, D.

Oil of Fennel.

OL. JUNIPERI, L. D. "*COMMUNIS*, E."

Oil of Juniper.

OL. JUNIPERI SABINÆ, E.

vide Ol. Sabinæ.

OL. LAVANDULÆ, L. D. "*SPICÆ*, E."

Oil of Lavender.

OL. LAURI SASSAFRAS, E.

vide Ol. Sassafras.

OL. LIMONUM.

Oil of Lemon.

This oil is neither inserted by the London College in the catalogue of their *Materia Medica*, nor its mode of preparation given among the *præparata*, although its employment is directed both in the *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*, and *Unguentum veratri*.

OL. MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, L. E. D.

Oil of Peppermint.

OL. MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, L. (*SATIVÆ*, D.)

Oil of Spearmint.

OL. ORIGANI, L. D.

Oil of Origanum.

OL. PIMENTÆ, L. D.

Oil of Pimenta.

Syn. Ol. vol. myrti pimentæ, E.

OL. PIMPINELLÆ ANISI, E.

vide Ol. Anisi.

OL. PULEGII, L. D.

Oil of Pennyroyal.

OL. ROSMARINI, L. D. " *OFFICINALIS*, E.

Oil of Rosemary.

OL. RUTÆ, D.

Oil of Rue.

OL. SABINÆ, D.
Oil of Savin.

Syn. Ol. vol. juniperi sabinæ, E.

OL. SASSAFRAS, D.
Oil of Sassafras.

Syn. Ol. vol. lauri sassafras, E.

The Seeds of Anise, Carraway, "and Fennel, D." the Flowers of Chamomile and Lavender, "the Leaves of Savin, D." "*the outer Rind of Lemons*," the Berries of Juniper and Pimenta, the Tops of Rosemary, "the Root (E.), Bark and Wood (D.) of Sassafras," and of the other articles, the Dried Plants are to be employed. "The Seeds and ligneous parts are first to be bruised or rasped, E."

Put any quantity of these individually into an alembic, and pour on as much water as will cover it, then distil the Oil into a large refrigeratory.

"The Oil comes over with the Water, and according as it is lighter or heavier, it either swims on the surface, or falls to the bottom, and is afterwards to be separated, E."

The Water which comes over in the distillation of the Oils of Carraway, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, and Pimenta, may be kept for use, L.

Previously to the distillation, the Dublin College directs that each article should be macerated in the water.

As many of the essential oils, being articles of commerce and of high value, are liable to adulteration, it is of moment that such as are employed for any important medical purposes should, as far as this can be effected, be prepared rather than purchased; and, as they are subject to change under exposure either to the atmosphere or to light, it is also of consequence that they should be kept secluded from both.

OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM, D.

Rectified Oil of Hartshorn.

Take of the Oil, which rises in the distillation of the Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn, three pounds.
Water six pints.

Distil the Oil, and repeat the distillation from Water until the distilled Oil shall come over as limpid as water. It should then be kept in a dark place in small vials full, and well stopped.

OLEUM VOLATILE PINI PURISSIMUM, E.

vide Oleum Terebinthinæ rectificatum.

OLEUM SUCCINI, L.

Oil of Amber.

Syn. Ol. succini rectificatum, D. (purissimum, E.)

Put Amber "mixed with an equal weight of sand, E." into an alembic, so that from a

sand bath, with a gradually increased heat, there may distil an Acid Liquor, an Oil, and a Salt impregnated with Oil. Then let the Oil be distilled a second and a third time.

The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges direct that the oil should be only once redistilled with the addition of six times its quantity of water, until two thirds of the water shall have passed into the receiver.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ, D.

Oil of Turpentine.

Syn. Spirit of turpentine.

Take of Common Turpentine five pounds,
Water four pints.

Distil the Oil in a copper alembic.

Yellow Resin will remain in the retort after the distillation.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM, L.

Rectified Oil of Turpentine.

Syn. Ol. volatile pini purissimum, E.

Take of Oil of Turpentine a pint,
Water four pints.

Let the Oil be distilled.

OLEA EXPRESSA, L. D.

EXPRESSED OILS.

Syn. Olea fixa, E.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ, L.

Oil of Almonds.

Syn. Ol. amygdalarum, D. Ol. amygdalæ communis, E.

Macerate either bitter or sweet Almonds in cold water for twelve hours, bruise "and enclose them in a hempen bag, E." then without employing heat express the Oil.

OLEUM LINI, L. D.

Oil of Linseed.

Syn. Ol. lini usitatissimi, E.

Bruise Linseed; then without employing heat express the Oil.

OLEUM RICINI, L.

Castor Oil.

Bruise Castor Seeds, first deprived of their skins; then, without employing heat, express the Oil.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM, L. E.

SULPHURATED OIL.

Take of Washed Sulphur four ounces,
Olive Oil a pint.

Having heated the Oil in a spacious iron vessel, add the Sulphur gradually, and stir them diligently with a spatula until they unite.

The Edinburgh College directs one ounce of sulphur to be boiled over a gentle fire in eight ounces of olive oil until their union is effected.

OPII, CONFECTIO, L. &c.

vide Confectio Opii, &c.

OPII, TINCTURA CAMPHORATA, D.

vide Tinctura Camphoræ composita.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM, D.

PURIFIED OPIUM.

Take of Opium cut into small pieces a pound,
Proof Spirit twelve pints.

Digest in a gentle heat, frequently shaking, until the Opium is dissolved; then filter the

liquor, and let it be distilled in a retort to separate the Spirit; pour out the residual liquor, and let it be evaporated until the extract has acquired the proper consistence.

Purified Opium should be kept both in the hard and soft state.

For the Extract prepared by means of water, *vide* Extractum Opii.

ORIGANI, OLEUM, L. D.
vide Oleum Origani.

OSTREARUM ET OVORUM TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ, D. *vide* Testæ præparatæ.

OXYDUM, ANTIMONII, L. "NITRO-MURIATICUM, D." &c.
vide Antimonii Oxydum, &c.

OXYD. ANTIMONII CUM PHOSPHATE CALCIS, E. *vide* Antimonialis, Pulvis.

OXYD. ARSENICI PRÆPARATUM, L.
vide Arsenici Oxydum præparatum.

OXIDUM FERRI NIGRUM, D. " PURIFICATUM, E." *vide* Ferri, Oxydum nigrum.

OXYD. HYDRARGYRI CINEREUM, L. E. &c.
vide Hydrargyri, Oxydum cinereum, &c.

OXYD. HYDRARGYRI (D.) RUBRUM, L.
OXYD. HYDR. NITRICUM, D. (RUBRUM PER ACIDUM NITRICUM, E.)
OXYD. HYDR. SULPHURICUM, D.
vide Hydrargyri Oxydum rubrum; Hydr. Nitrico-oxydum; Hydr. Subsulphas.

OXYD. PLUMBI ALBI, UNGUENTUM, E.
vide Unguentum *Plumbi* Sub*carbonatis*.

OXYD. PLUMBI SEMIVITREI, EMPLASTRUM, E. *vide* Emplastrum Plumbi.

OXYD. ZINCI, L. E. D. &c.
vide Zinci Oxydum, &c.

OXYD. ZINCI IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM, E. &c. *vide* Tutia præparata, &c.

OXYMEL *(simplex)*, L. D.

COMMON OXYMEL.

Syn. Mel acetatum.

Take of Clarified Honey two pounds,
Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* a pound *(a pint,* D.).

Boil them in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to the proper consistence.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS, D.

vide Linimentum Æruginis.

OXYMEL COLCHICI, D.

OXYMEL OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of the Fresh Root of Meadow-saffron thinly sliced an ounce,
Distilled Vinegar a pint,
Clarified Honey two pounds.

Digest the Meadow-saffron with the Vinegar in a glass vessel for two days; to the liquor, strongly pressed off from the Root, and strained, add the honey; lastly, boil the

mixture down to the consistence of Syrup, stirring it frequently with a wooden rod.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ, L. D.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

Syn. Oxymel scilliticum.

Take of Clarified Honey three pounds,
Vinegar of Squills two pounds (*two pints*, D.).

Boil them in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to the proper consistence.

OXYMURIAS, HYDRARGYRI, L. &c.

vide Hydrargyri Oxymurias, &c.

OXYMURIATICA, AQUA, D. &c.

vide Aqua Oxymuriatica, &c.

PAPAVERIS ERRATICI, SYRUPUS, D.

vide Syrupus Rhœados.

PAPAVERIS "SOMNIFERI, E." (ALBI, D.) DECOCTUM, L. &c.

vide Decoctum Papaveris, &c.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ, E. D.
vide Sodæ, Phosphas.

PICIS, EMPLASTRUM COMPOSITUM, L.
PICIS, UNGUENTUM, E.
vide Emplastrum Picis comp. Unguentum Picis liquidæ.

PICIS ARIDÆ, UNGUENTUM, L.
vide Unguentum Picis aridæ.

PICIS LIQUIDÆ, AQUA, D. UNGUENTUM, L. D.
vide Liquor Picis liquidæ; Unguentum Picis liquidæ.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ, L.

COMPOUND PILL OF ALOE.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe powdered an ounce,
Extract of Gentian half an ounce,
Oil of Carraway forty minims,
Common Syrup a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together into an uniform mass.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSÆ FŒTIDÆ, E.

PILL OF ALOE AND ASSAFŒTIDA.

Take of Socotorine Aloes *(Extract of spiked aloe)* powdered,
Assafœtida Gum-resin,
Hard Soap, of each equal parts.

Beat them into a mass with Mucilage of Gum Arabic *(acacia gum)*.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM COLOCYNTHIDE, E.

Both this, and the *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ*, D. are very nearly analogous to the Compound extract of Colocynth, from which they principally differ in the pulp of the colocynth being employed in substance. *Vide* Extractum Colocynth. comp.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA, L. E. D.

PILL OF ALOE WITH MYRRH.

Syn. Pilulæ Rufi.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe two ounces,
Saffron,
Myrrh, of each an ounce,
Common Syrup a sufficient quantity.

Rub the Extract of Aloe and Myrrh separately into powder; then beat the whole into an uniform mass.

While in preparing this pill the Dublin College direct, that the extract of hepatic *(common or Barbadoes)* aloes should be employed, with the addition of a *flui*drachm of oil of carraway, they agree with the Edinburgh in using only half the quantity of saffron.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE, D.

PILL OF ALOE WITH GINGER.

Take of Hepatic Aloes *(Extract of common aloe)* an ounce,
Ginger Root powdered a drachm,
Hard Soap half an ounce,
Oil of Peppermint half a *flui*drachm.

Rub the Aloe into powder with the Ginger; then add the Soap and Oil, and beat them into a mass.

The Edinburgh College directs a more simple form of this pill, prepared from equal parts of socotorine aloes and hard soap, under the denomination of *Pilulæ aloeticæ.*

PILULÆ AMMONIARETI CUPRI, E.

vide Pilulæ Cupri, ammoniareti.

PILULÆ ASSÆ FŒTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ, E. *vide* Pilulæ Galbani compositæ.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ, L.

COMPOUND PILL OF CAMBOGE.

Take of Camboge powdered,
Extract of Spiked Aloe powdered,
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, of each a drachm,
Hard Soap two drachms.

Mix the powders together; then add the Soap, and beat the whole into an uniform mass.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. D. *vide* Extractum Colocynthidis compositum.

PILULÆ CUPRI, AMMONIARETI, E.

PILL OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Ammoniated Copper finely powdered sixteen grains,
Crumb of Bread four scruples,

Liquor of Subcarbonate of Ammonia a sufficient quantity.

Beat them into a mass, to be divided into thirty pills of equal size.

PILULÆ FERRI CUM MYRRHA, L.

PILL OF IRON WITH MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh powdered two drachms,
Subcarbonate of Soda,
Sulphate of Iron,
Moist Sugar, of each a drachm.

Rub the Myrrh with the Subcarbonate of Soda, then add the Sulphate of Iron and repeat the rubbing; lastly, beat the whole into an uniform mass.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ, L.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PILL.

Take of Galbanum Gum-resin an ounce,
Myrrh,
Sagapenum, of each an ounce and a half,
Assafœtida Gum-resin half an ounce,
Common Syrup a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together into an uniform mass.

An ounce of assafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, beat into a pilular mass with a drachm of oil of amber (E.) (half a *fluidrachm*, D.) and a sufficient quantity of common syrup, forms the *Pilulæ assæ fœtidæ compositæ* of the Edinburgh College, and the *Pilulæ myrrhæ comp.* of the Dublin.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI, L. E. D.

QUICKSILVER PILL.

Take of Purified Quicksilver *(by weight)* two drachms,
Confection of the Red Rose three drachms,
Liquorice Root powdered a drachm.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Confection until the globules disappear; then add the Liquorice Root, and beat the whole into an uniform mass.

The Edinburgh College directs an ounce of quicksilver and of conserve of roses to be formed with two ounces of starch into 480 pills, so that each of the pills will contain one grain of the quicksilver: the Dublin adopts the formula of the London Pharmacopœia, which contains one grain of the quicksilver in three of the pill. By the trituration employed in this process the metal is slightly oxydated, and thereby rendered analogous to the *Oxydum hydrargyri cinereum*.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS.

SUBMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER PILL.

Syn. Plummer's pill.

Take of Submuriate of quicksilver,
Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, of each a drachm,
Guaiacum Gum-resin powdered two drachms.

Rub the Submuriate of Quicksilver with the Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, then with the Guaiacum Gum-resin, and add a sufficient quantity of Copaiba to give the proper consistence.

One grain of the submuriate is contained in about five grains of the pill.

PILULÆ MYRRHÆ COMPOSITÆ, D.

vide Pilulæ Galbani compositæ.

PILULÆ OPIATÆ, E.

vide Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ, E.

COMPOUND PILL OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root powdered an ounce,
Socotorine Aloes (*Extract of spiked aloe*) six drachms,
Myrrh half an ounce,
Oil of Peppermint half a drachm.

Beat the whole into an uniform mass with Syrup of Orange Peel.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO, L.

SOAP PILL WITH OPIUM.

Take of Hard Opium powdered half an ounce,
Hard Soap two ounces.

Beat them together into an uniform mass.

The *Pilula opiata*, E. is made with a drachm of opium, seven drachms of extract of liquorice, and two drachms of powdered pimenta, and is only half the strength of the London pill. By the employment of extract of liquorice the pill is liable to the inconvenience of becoming very hard.

Analogous to these formulæ as an opiate is the *Pilula e styrace*, D. consisting of purified storax three drachms, soft purified opium and saffron, of each a drachm, and consequently, like the London pill, containing one grain of opium in five of the mass.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ, L.

COMPOUND SQUILL PILL.

Take of the Fresh-dried Root of Squill powdered a drachm,
Ginger Root powdered,
Hard Soap, of each three drachms,
Ammoniacum powdered two drachms.

Mix the powders together; then beat them with the Soap, adding as much common Syrup as may be sufficient to give the proper consistence.

In the *Pilulæ scilliticæ*, E. extract of liquorice is substituted for soap. The Dublin College gives a more simple form, under the title of

PILULÆ SCILLÆ CUM ZINGIBERE, D.

Squill Pill with Ginger.

Take of the Fresh-dried Root of Squill powdered a drachm,
Ginger Root powdered two drachms,
Oil of Aniseed ten drops.

Beat the whole into an uniform mass by means of Soap softened by water into a jelly.

PILULÆ E STYRACE, D.
vide Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.

PIMENTÆ, AQUA, L. &c.
vide Aqua Pimentæ, &c.

PIMPINELLÆ ANISI, OLEUM, E.
vide Oleum Anisi.

PINI, OLEUM VOLATILE PURISSIMUM, E.
vide Oleum Terebinthinæ rectificatum.

PIPERIS NIGRI, UNGUENTUM, D.
vide Unguentum Piperis nigri.

PLUMBI, ACETAS, D. (ACETIS, E.)
vide Plumbi Superacetas.

PLUMBI ACETATIS, LIQUOR, L.

LIQUOR OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

Syn. Liq. subacetatis lithargyri, D. Aqua lithargyri acetati. Goulard's extract.

Take of Semivitreous Oxyd of Lead two pounds and four ounces,

Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* a gallon.

Mix, and boil down to six pints, diligently stirring; then set the liquor by that the dregs may subside, and strain.

PLUMBI ACETATIS, LIQUOR DILUTUS, L.

DILUTED LIQUOR OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

Syn. Liq. subacetatis lithargyri compositus, D. Aqua lithargyri acetati comp. Goulard's water.

Take of Liquor of Acetate of Lead a drachm,
Distilled Water a pint,
Proof Spirit a fluidrachm.

Mix.

PLUMBI, CERATUM COMPOSITUM, L. &c.

vide Ceratum Plumbi compositum, &c.

PLUMBI, OXIDI ALBI (SUBACETATIS, D.) UNGUENTUM, E.

vide Unguentum *Plumbi* Sub*carbonatis*.

PLUMBI SUPERACETAS, L.

SUPERACETATE OF LEAD.

Syn. Acetas (acetis, E.) plumbi, D. Sugar of Lead.

Take of *Sub*carbonate of Lead a pound,
Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* a pound and a half.

Boil the *Sub*carbonate of Lead with the Acid, until this is saturated; then filter, and, the liquor being evaporated until a pellicle forms on the surface, set it by to crystallize. Having washed the crystals with water, dry them on filtering paper.

Both the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges direct that fresh portions of the acid should continue to be digested on the lead so long as the acid has a sweet taste communicated to it. The Edinburgh College also orders, that after the first crystallization the residual liquor should be again evaporated, so that new crystals may be obtained; and the evaporation repeated until they are no longer formed on the cooling of the liquor.

The experiments of several distinguished chemists have shewn, that the difference between the composition of the sugar of lead and that of the Goulard's extract, consists in the former having a larger proportion of acetic acid, and a smaller quantity of oxyd of lead. The nomenclature, therefore, which the Dublin and Edinburgh Colleges have adopted with respect to these preparations, is incorrect.

PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS, CERATUM, L. *vide* Ceratum Plumbi Superacetatis.

POLYGALÆ SENEGÆ, DECOCTUM, E. *vide* Decoctum Senegæ.

POTASSA FUSA, L.

FUSED POTASH.

Syn. Potassa, E. Kali causticum, D. Kali purum.

Take of Liquor of Potash a gallon.

Evaporate in a clean iron vessel over the fire, until, the ebullition having ceased, the Potash fuses: pour this out on an iron plate into convenient shapes.

POTASSA CUM CALCE, L. E.

POTASH WITH LIME.

Syn. Kali causticum cum calce, D. Calx cum kali puro.

Take of Liquor of Potash three pints,
Lime fresh-burnt a pound.

Boil the Liquor of Potash down to a pint; then add the Lime, previously slacked by

the affusion of water, and diligently mix them.

By this combination we obtain a form of caustic less active, but more manageable than the preceding.

POTASSÆ, LIQUOR, L.
Liquor of Potash.

Syn. Aqua potassæ, E. Aq. kali caustici, D. Aq. kali puri.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash,
Lime fresh-burnt, of each a pound,
Boiling distilled Water a gallon.

Dissolve the Potash in two pints of the Water. Add the remainder of the Water to the Lime. Mix the hot liquors together; then set the mixture by in a close vessel, and when cold let it be strained through a cotton bag.

If, on the addition of any kind of diluted Acid, bubbles of gas are evolved, it will be necessary to add more Lime, and to strain the liquor a second time.

A pint of this Liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces.

By means of the lime here employed the subcarbonate of potash is deprived of its carbonic acid, and the alkali is thereby

brought into a pure or caustic state; in which however it is much disposed again to combine with the acid: the solution therefore, during the process, and after its preparation, should be exposed as little as possible to the access of air.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, L.

ACETATE OF POTASH.

Syn. Acetis potassæ, E. Acetas kali, D. Sal diureticus.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash "prepared from Tartar, E." a pound and a half,
Acetic Acid *(distilled vinegar)* a gallon.

Mix them together in a spacious glass vessel, and, having evaporated the liquor to one half over the fire, add gradually as much more Acetic Acid as may be sufficient for perfect saturation. Let the liquor be again evaporated to one half, and strained; then in a water bath continue the evaporation, so that it may crystallize on being removed from the fire.

After the subcarbonate has been saturated, the Edinburgh College directs that the liquor should be slowly evaporated until the salt is left dry; that this impure salt should be melted

by a gentle heat, and kept in fusion for a short time, then dissolved in water, and filtered. If the fusion has been properly conducted the filtered liquor will be limpid, but otherwise of a brown colour. It is then to be evaporated very slowly in a shallow glass vessel, the salt thus produced being frequently stirred to promote its drying. As the acetate of potash is remarkably deliquescent, the Edinburgh College very properly adds, that it should be kept in well-stopped bottles. The instructions given by the Dublin College correspond with those of the Edinburgh.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS, L.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash, obtained from Tartar, a pound,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia three ounces,
Distilled Water a pint.

To the Potash dissolved in the Water add the Subcarbonate of Ammonia; then expose the solution in a sand bath to a heat of 180 degrees for three hours, or until the Ammonia shall be expelled; lastly, set it by to crystallize. In a similar manner evaporate the residuary liquor, so that, on being set by, it may again deposit crystals.

In this process the subcarbonate of potash is saturated with carbonic acid at the expence of the ammonia, which being volatile is afterwards dissipated by the heat employed. It is no doubt intended as a more ready method of obtaining the carbonate of potash, than that proposed for procuring the *Alkaline mephitic water* by Nooth's apparatus, and its various modifications, (see *Potassæ supercarbonatis aqua)* or that of saturating the subsalt with the carbonic acid extricated in the state of gas from fermenting liquors. The chief difficulty will consist in regulating the heat, so that the ammonia shall be expelled without incurring the risk of the carbonate of potash being at the same time partially decomposed.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS, L.

SUBCARBONATE OF POTASH.

Syn. Subcarbonas kali, D. Carbonas potassæ, E. Kali præparatum. Salt of tartar. Salt of wormwood.

Take of Impure Potash powdered three pound,
Boiling Water three pints and a half.

Dissolve the Potash in the Water, and strain; then pour the solution into a clean iron pot, and evaporate the water by a moderate heat, so that the liquor may thicken; then withdraw the fire, and stir diligently with an

iron spatula until the Salt concretes into very small grains.

A purer subcarbonate of potash (*Carbonas potassæ purissimus*, E.) may be prepared in a similar manner from tartar, which has been first burnt to an ash colour.

The ordinary potash of commerce always contains much foreign saline and other heterogeneous matter, which, by the preceding process of solution in a limited quantity of water, it is obviously intended to separate. The Edinburgh College in addition directs, that the subcarbonate of potash should, previously to its solution, be heated in a crucible to redness, that the oily impurities, if any be present, may be burnt out. The Dublin orders pearlash, after being dissolved in *cold* water, to be exposed for a week to the open air with frequent agitation. It may still be a question, whether, in conformity with the directions of the late London Pharmacopœia, it would not be advisable when the solution has been evaporated till a pellicle forms on its surface, to allow it to cool, that any extraneous saline and crystallizable matter might be more effectually separated.

As the salt known by the name of *pearlash* is stated to contain a larger proportion of carbonic acid than potash, and is consequently less caustic and deliquescent, it would seem preferable for preparing the subcarbonate. The exposure of the solution to the air, as directed by the Dublin College, seems intended to favour the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and thus to render the salt less acrid.

Under the heat, to which the supertartrate of potash is directed to be exposed, for the purpose of obtaining a *purer* subcarbonate, the tartaric acid is decomposed, and thus furnishes its alkaline base with the requisite proportion of car-

bonic acid. In reference to this mode of production, the preparation was formerly called *Salt of tartar.*

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS, LIQUOR, L.

LIQUOR OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASH.

Syn. Aqua subcarbonatis kali, D. Aq. kali præparati.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash a pound,
Distilled Water twelve fluidounces.

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Potash in the Water, and filter.

In the preceding Pharmacopœia this liquor was obtained by exposing subcarbonate of potash to a moist atmosphere, during its deliquescence, in which it necessarily acquired a larger proportion of carbonic acid, and became milder. From this mode of procuring this solution it received at different times the names of *Lixivium tartari*, Oil of tartar *per deliquium*, &c.

POTASSÆ SUPER-CARBONATIS, AQUA, E.

LIQUOR OF SUPERCARBONATE OF POTASH.

Take of Water ten pounds,
Very pure Carbonate of Potash (*Subcarbonate of potash, obtained from tartar*) an ounce.

Dissolve, and expose the solution to a stream of Carbonic Acid Gas evolved from

> Carbonate of Lime *(marble)* powdered,
> Sulphuric Acid, of each three ounces,
> Water three pounds, gradually and cautiously mixed together.

For making this preparation the chemical apparatus invented by Dr. Nooth is well adapted. But if a larger quantity of liquor be required, the apparatus of Mr. Woulfe will be preferable.

The colder the air is, and the greater the pressure, the better will be the liquor, which ought to be kept in well stopped vessels.

Potash as combined with carbonic acid is most commonly met with in the state of subsalt or *subcarbonate*. By the directions given under the title *Potassæ carbonas* it is intended, by saturating the excess of alkali with carbonic acid, to procure a *neutral* salt; while the present process yields a *supercarbonate*, in which the acid manifestly prevails, and this more or less according to the degree of pressure employed in its preparation.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, L. E.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.

Syn. Sulphas kali, D. Kali vitriolatum. Vitriolated tartar.

Take of the Salt, which remains after the distillation of Nitric Acid, two pounds,
Boiling Water two gallons.

Mix them so that the Salt may be dissolved; then add of Subcarbonate of Potash a sufficient quantity to saturate the Acid. Next boil, until a pellicle forms on the surface, and, the liquor being strained off, set it by to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals on filtering paper.

In addition to this process, the Edinburgh College direct this salt to be prepared by saturating sulphuric acid, diluted with six times its weight of water, with the purest subcarbonate of potash, also dissolved in a like proportion of water, and crystallizing after due evaporation.

They also retain a *Sulphas potassæ cum sulphure*, the old *Sal polychrest*, which they order to be procured from equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphur well mixed, and projected into a red hot crucible. When the deflagration has ceased the salt is to be allowed to cool, and is to be kept in a close glass vessel. Here the same effect takes place, as in the production of sulphuric acid in the ordinary method. By means of the

oxygen of the nitric acid the sulphur is acidified, and subsequently uniting with the potash produces a compound, between which and the crystallized sulphate of potash the chief difference consists in its being impregnated with sulphuret of potash.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS, L.

SUPERSULPHATE OF POTASH.

Take of the Salt, which remains after the distillation of Nitric Acid, two pounds,
Boiling Water four pints.

Dissolve the Salt in the Water, and strain the solution. Then boil it until a pellicle forms on the surface, and set it by to crystallize. Pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on filtering paper.

The quantity of sulpheric acid employed to decompose the nitrate of potash in the distillation of nitric acid [p] being more than sufficient to saturate the alkaline base, the residuary mass is consequently an acidulous salt, which it is the object of this process to obtain crystallized. It is however asserted,[q] that the superabundant acid in this case does not enter into combination, and that the form of the crystals is the same, as that of the common or neutral sulphate of potash.

p *Vide* Acidum nitricum.
q London Med. Rev. No. X.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, L. E.

SULPHURET OF POTASH.

Syn. Sulphuretum kali, D. Hepar sulphuris.

Take of Washed Sulphur an ounce,
Subcarbonate of Potash five ounces,
(of each equal parts, E. D.).

Rub them together, and place them in a covered crucible over the fire, until they become incorporated; "then keep them in a well stopped vial, E."

(POTASSÆ) KALI SULPHURETI, AQUA, D.

LIQUOR OF SULPHURET OF POTASH.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur half an ounce,
Liquor of Caustic Potash nine *fluid*-ounces.

Boil them for ten minutes, and filter. Let the liquor be kept in well stopped vials.

The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water, as 1.120 to 1.000.

When sulphur is heated with the subcarbonate of potash, as directed in the first of the above processes, it unites with the alkali, while the carbonic acid is wholly or in part driven off. The resulting compound, as long as it remains dry, is

nearly inodorous; but exposed to moisture, or dissolved in water, it emits a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. This arises from the decomposition of the water, and the changes subsequently effected. By means of the oxygen furnished by this fluid a portion of the sulphur is acidified, and with some of the alkaline base of the sulphuret forms sulphate of potash; while of the hydrogen, which is left in its nascent state, a part uniting with another portion of the sulphur constitutes the offensive gas evolved, and the remainder of it with the rest of the sulphur and potash produces a hydro-sulphuret of potash, similar in its properties to the *Aqua sulphureti kali* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia. In this liquor however the sulphate of potash, which is necessarily formed, being difficultly soluble, precipitates, and is separated in the filtration ordered by that College. The liquor should be kept free from exposure to that air, which favours its farther decomposition and conversion into sulphate of potash.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, L.

TARTRATE OF POTASH.

Syn. Tartris potassæ, E. Tartaras kali, D. Kali tartarisatum. Soluble tartar.

Take of Subcarbonate of Potash a pound,
Supertartrate of Potash three pounds,
Boiling Water a gallon.

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Potash in the Water; then gradually add the Supertartrate of Potash powdered, as long as any effervescence takes place. Filter the liquor, and boil it until a pellicle forms on the surface; then set it by to crystallize. Pour off

the liquor, and dry the crystals on filtering paper.

In this preparation it is intended that the excess of acid in the supertartrate should be saturated with an additional quantity of its base, namely *potash*, while in the *Soda tartarizata* this portion of acid is neutralized by means of *soda*, forming a triple salt with base of potash and of soda.

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ, TARTRIS, E.
vide Soda tartarizata.

POTIO CARBONATIS CALCIS, E.
vide Mistura Cretæ.

PULEGII, AQUA, L. D. &c.
vide Aqua Pulegii, &c.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO, E.
vide Vegetabilium Præparatio.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

Syn. Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco, D.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe an ounce and a half,

Guaiacum Gum-resin an ounce,
Compound Powder of Cinnamon half an ounce.

Rub the Extract of Aloe and the Guaiacum Gum-resin separately into powder; then mix them with the Compound Powder of Cinnamon.

This powder, made into a pilular mass with half an ounce of peruvian balsam, constituted the *Pilulæ aromaticæ,* Pharm. Lond. 1745.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA, D.

POWDER OF ALOES WITH CANELLA.

Syn. Hiera picra.

Take of Hepatic Aloes *(Extract of common aloe)* a pound,
Canella Bark three ounces.

Rub them separately into powder; then mix.

PULVIS ALUMINÆ, SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS, E.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALUM.

Take of Alum four parts,
Kino one part.

Rub them together into a fine powder.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS, L. D.
vide Antimonialis, Pulvis.

PULVIS AROMATICUS, E. D.
vide Pulvis Cinnamomi compositus.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS, E. D.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take of Asarabacca Leaves dried three parts,
Sweet Marjoram dried,
Lavender Flowers dried, of each one part.

Rub them together into a powder.

The Dublin College simply directs one ounce of asarabacca leaves to be rubbed into powder with two drachms of lavender flowers.

PULVIS CARBONATIS CALCIS COMPOSITUS, E. *vide* Pulvis Cretæ compositus.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON.

Syn. Pulvis aromaticus, D.

Take of Cinnamon Bark two ounces,
Cardamom Seed an ounce and a half,
Ginger Root an ounce,
Long Pepper half an ounce.

Rub them together into a very fine powder.

The aromatic powder of the Edinburgh College is made with equal parts of cinnamon, cardamom seed, and ginger; and this beat up with twice its weight of syrup of orange peel forms their *Electuarium aromaticum.*

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of Contrayerva Root powdered five ounces,
Prepared Shells a pound and a half.

Mix.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI, D.

vide Cornu ustum.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO, L.

POWDER OF BURNT HARTSHORN WITH OPIUM.

Take of Hard Opium powdered a drachm,
Hartshorn burnt and prepared an ounce,
Cochineal powdered a drachm.

Mix.

The *Pulvis opiatus* of the Edinburgh College is prepared by omitting the cochineal, and employing, in the place of the hartshorn, nine drachms of prepared chalk.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of Prepared Chalk half a pound,
Cinnamon Bark four ounces,
Tormentil Root,
Acacia Gum, of each three ounces,
Long Pepper half an ounce.

Rub them separately into a very fine powder; then mix.

The *Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus*, E. is made with four ounces of prepared chalk, a drachm and a half of cinnamon, and half a drachm of nutmegs.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk six
ounces and a half,
Hard Opium powdered ſour ſcruples.

Mix.

Two ſcruples of the powder contain one grain of opium.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CINEREUS, D.

vide Hydrargyri Oxydum cinereum.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS, E.

COMPOUND POWDER OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap Root powdered one part,
Supertartrate of Potash two parts.

Rub them together into a very fine powder.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS, L. D.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUAN.

Syn. Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii, E. Dover's powder.

Take of Ipecacuan Root powdered,
Hard Opium, of each a drachm,
Sulphate of Potash powdered an ounce.

Mix.

Ten grains of the powder contain one grain of opium.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

Take of Kino fifteen drachms,
Cinnamon Bark half an ounce,
Hard Opium a drachm.

Rub them separately into a very fine powder; then mix.

Twenty grains of the powder contain one grain of opium.

PULVIS OPIATUS, E.

vide Pulvis Cornu usti cum Opio.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ, D.

vide Fuci Pulvis.

PULVIS SCAMMONEÆ COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony Gum-resin,
Hard Extract of Jalap, of each two ounces,
Ginger Root half an ounce.

Rub them separately into a very fine powder; then mix.

The Edinburgh College order their Compound scammony powder to be prepared with equal parts of scammony, and supertartrate of potash.

PULVIS SCILLÆ, D.

vide Vegetabilium Præparatio.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves,
Supertartrate of Potash, of each two ounces,

Scammony Gum-resin half an ounce,
Ginger Root two drachms.

Rub the Scammony by itself, and the other ingredients together into a very fine powder; then mix.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ, D.
vide Spongia usta.

PULVIS STANNI, D. *vide* Stanni, Pulvis.

PULVIS SULPHATIS ALUMINÆ COMPOSITUS, E.
vide Pulvis, Aluminæ Sulphatis compositus.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth powdered,
Acacia Gum powdered,
Starch, of each an ounce and a half,
Refined Sugar three ounces.

Rub the Starch and the Sugar together into powder; then add the Tragacanth and Acacia Gum, and mix the whole.

QUASSIÆ, INFUSUM. L. D. &c.
vide Infusum Quassiæ, &c.

QUERCUS, DECOCTUM, L.
vide Decoctum Quercus.

QUERCUS MARINÆ, PULVIS, D.
vide Fuci Pulvis.

RAPHANI, SPIRITUS COMPOSITUS, D.
vide Spiritus Armoraciæ compositus.

RESINA FLAVA, D.

YELLOW RESIN.

Remains in the retort after the distillation of Oil of Turpentine.

RESINÆ, CERATUM, L. &c.
vide Ceratum Resinæ, &c.

RHAMNI "CATHARTICI, E." SYRUPUS, L. *vide* Syrupus Rhamni.

RHEI "PALMATI, E." INFUSUM, L. &c.
vide Infusum Rhei, &c.

RHŒADOS, SYRUPUS, L.
vide Syrupus Rhœados.

RICINI, OLEUM, L. *vide* Oleum Ricini.

ROSÆ CANINÆ, CONSERVA, E. &c.
vide Confectio Rosæ caninæ, &c.

ROSÆ "CENTIFOLIÆ, E." AQUA, L. D. &c.
vide Aqua Rosæ, &c.

ROSÆ "GALLICÆ, E." CONSERVA, D.
vide Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ, E. *INFUSUM*, L, D. &c.
vide Infusum Rosæ, &c.

ROSMARINI "OFFICINALIS, E." OLEUM, L. D. &c.
vide Oleum Rosmarini, &c.

RUBIGO, FERRI PRÆPARATA, D.
vide Ferri Carbonas.

RUTÆ "GRAVEOLENTIS, E." EXTRACTUM, D. &c.
vide Extractum Rutæ, &c.

SABINÆ, CERATUM, L. (UNGUENTUM, D.) &c. *vide* Ceratum Sabinæ.

SAMBUCI "NIGRI, E." SUCCUS SPISSATUS, D. ET UNGUENTUM, L. D. *vide* Extractum Sambuci; Unguentum Sambuci.

SAPONIS, CERATUM, L. &c. *vide* Ceratum Saponis, &c.

SAPONIS, LINIMENTUM, D. (TINCTURA, E.) SAPONIS ET OPII, TINCTURA, E. *vide* Linimentum Saponis compositum; Linimentum Saponis et Opii.

SARSAPARILLÆ, DECOCTUM, L. D. &c. *vide* Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, &c.

SCAMMONEÆ, CONFECTIO, L. (ELECTUARIUM, D.) &c. *vide* Confectio Scammoneæ, &c.

SCILLA MARITIMA EXSICCATA, E. SCILLÆ, ACETUM, L. D. &c. *vide* Vegetabilium Præparatio; Acetum Scillæ, &c.

SENEGÆ, DECOCTUM, L.
vide Decoctum Senegæ.

SENNÆ, CONFECTIO, L. (ELECTUARIUM, D.) *vide* Confectio Sennæ.

SERPENTARIÆ, TINCTURA, L. D.
vide Tinctura Serpentariæ.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM, L.

PREPARED MUTTON SUET.

Cut the Suet into small pieces; then, having melted it over a gentle fire, press it through a linen cloth.

SIMAROUBÆ, INFUSUM, L.
vide Infusum Simaroubæ.

SINAPIS, CATAPLASMA, L. D.
vide Cataplasma Sinapis.

SMILACIS SARSAPARILLÆ, DECOCTUM, E. *vide* Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.

SODÆ CARBONAS, L. *vide* Page 350. E. D. *vide* Sodæ Subcarbonas.

SODÆ ET KALI, TARTARAS, D. *vide* Soda tartarizata.

SODÆ, MURIAS SICCATUM, D.

DRIED MURIATE OF SODA.

Take of Muriate of Soda any quantity.

Roast it over the fire in a loosely covered iron vessel, stirring it from time to time until it ceases to decrepitate.

By the roasting here ordered the salt will be deprived of any adventitious moisture it may contain, as well as of any animal or vegetable matter, which may be accidentally present; and this would seem to be the only object of this process, as the water of crystallization, which can be driven off from this salt, even at a very high and long continued heat, is very inconsiderable. *Vide* Acidum muriaticum,

SODÆ, PHOSPHAS, E. D.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

Take of Bones burnt to whiteness and rubbed into powder ten pounds,

Sulphuric Acid six pounds,
Water nine pounds.

Mix the Powder with the Sulphuric Acid in an earthen-ware vessel; next add the Water, and again mix them thoroughly; then place the vessel in the steam of boiling water, and digest for three days, after which, dilute the mass with nine additional pounds of boiling water, and strain through a strong linen cloth, pouring boiling water over it by little and little at a time, until all the acid is washed out. Set the strained liquor by, that the dregs may subside; pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it down to nine pounds. To this liquor, decanted from the sediment, and heated in an earthen-ware vessel, add *Sub*carbonate of Soda dissolved in hot water, until the effervescence ceases. Then strain, and set the liquor by that crystals may form. Having taken these out, add to the liquor if necessary, a little *Sub*carbonate of Soda, that the Phosphoric Acid may be accurately saturated, and by evaporation dispose it again to form crystals, as long as these shall be produced. Lastly, let the crystals be kept in a well stopped vial. "If the salt be not suffi-

ciently pure, let the solution be repeated, and the crystals again formed, D."

By the Dublin College five pounds of bone-ash are directed in the first instance to be mixed with three pounds and a half of sulphuric acid, then with five pints of water, and during the digestion of the mixture, more water is to be added from time to time, lest the mass should become dry; lastly, the evaporated acid liquor is to be saturated with three pounds and ten ounces of the *sub*carbonate of soda.

By the addition of sulphuric acid to the powder of burnt bones, which consist almost entirely of phosphate of lime, this earthy salt is in part decomposed, the sulphuric acid uniting and forming with the lime an insoluble compound, while the phosphoric acid thus set free produces with the remaining phosphate of lime a superphosphate, which resists any further decomposition by the sulphuric acid. This superphosphate is soluble in water, and by digestion in the vapour bath becomes more readily separable from the sulphate of lime, with which it is mixed. On the addition of subcarbonate of soda to the evaporated liquor, the alkali seizes the excess of acid, and forms a phosphate of soda, which remains in solution, while the phosphate of lime now become a neutral and insoluble salt is immediately separated. The crystallization of the phosphate of soda is however difficult and indeterminate, if there be any excess of acid; while with a slight excess of alkali it is easily effected, and the crystals are large and regular; hence the salt as generally met with in the shops is slightly alkaline.[r] The crystallized salt is disposed to effloresce under exposure to the atmosphere.

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[r] Murray's Syst. of Chem. 2. 596.

† SODÆ SUBCARBONAS, L.

SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Syn. Carbonas sodæ, E. D. Natron præparatum.

Take of Impure Soda powdered a pound,
Distilled Water a gallon.

Boil the Soda in the Water for half an hour, and strain. Evaporate the liquor to two pints, and set it by to crystallize. Throw away the liquor that remains.

The Dublin College orders the solution of the impure *subcarbonate* of soda, previously to its crystallization, to be evaporated to dryness, and the concrete salt to be afterwards exposed to heat, short of fusion.

The directions in the London formula for rejecting the mother liquor are given with an intention, that the crystals of the subcarbonate may not be intermixed with any other crystallizable saline matter, which this liquor may contain.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA, L.

DRIED SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Syn. Carbonas sodæ siccatum, D.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda a pound.

Expose it in a clean Iron (or Silver, D.) Vessel to the heat of boiling water, until it is

perfectly dried; and stir it at the same time diligently with a spatula. Lastly rub it into powder.

Even on exposure to the atmosphere, the subcarbonate of soda readily parts with a portion of its water of crystallization, and effloresces: in the process here directed, this separation is more completely effected. According to Kirwan, 64 parts in the 100 may be driven off.

SODÆ CARBONAS, L.
Carbonate of Soda.

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda a pound,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia three ounces,
Distilled Water a pint.

To the Subcarbonate of Soda dissolved in the Water add the Ammonia; then keep it in a sand bath of 180 degrees of heat for three hours, or until the Ammonia is driven off; lastly set it by to crystallize. In the same manner evaporate the liquor that remains, and again set it by to crystallize.

In this process, as in the previous analogous one, Page 324, for obtaining carbonate of potash, the alkaline base of the subcarbonate of soda is saturated with carbonic acid supplied by the subcarbonate of ammonia.

SODÆ SUPER-CARBONATIS, AQUA, E.

LIQUOR OF SUPERCARBONATE OF SODA.

Is prepared from ten pounds of Water, and two ounces of *Sub*carbonate of Soda in the same manner, as the *Potassæ Supercarbonatis, Aqua,* which see.

+ SODÆ SULPHAS, L. E. D.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

Syn. Natron vitriolatum. Glauber's salt.

Take of the Salt, which remains after the distillation of the Muriatic Acid, two pounds,
Boiling Water two pints and a half.

Dissolve the Salt in the Water; then add gradually of Subcarbonate of Soda a sufficient quantity to saturate the Acid, and, after having strained it, set it by to crystallize. Pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on filtering paper.

The saline mass, left after the distillation of the muriatic acid, is an acidulous sulphate of soda, which in the present

process has its excess of acid saturated by the soda in the subcarbonate, producing a neutral salt in no respect superior to the sulphate of soda of the materia medica, though far more expensive. *Vide* Acidum muriaticum.

This process is analogous to that directed for making the *Potassæ sulphas*, which see.

The Edinburgh College separates the superabundant acid by means of lime, while the Dublin directs the salt to be crystallized from the acid solution.

SODA TARTARIZATA, L.

TARTARIZED SODA.

Syn. Tartris potassæ et sodæ, E. Tartaras sodæ et kali, D. Natron tartarizatum. Rochelle salt, or *Sel de Seignette.*

Take of Subcarbonate of Soda twenty ounces,
Supertartrate of Potash two pounds,
Boiling Water ten pints.

Dissolve the Subcarbonate of Soda in the Water, and gradually add the Supertartrate of Potash; filter the liquor, then boil until a pellicle forms on the surface, and set it by to crystallize. Pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on filtering paper.

In the preparation of this salt, the superabundant acid, instead of being saturated by an alkali similar to that of its base, as in the case of tartrate of potash, is neutralized by soda, thus forming a triple instead of a binary salt.

SOLUTIO ACETITIS ZINCI, E. &c.
vide Zinci Acetitis, Solutio, &c.

SOLUTIO CALCIS, E. *vide* Calcis, Liquor.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA, E. *vide Liquor* Cupri Sulphatis comp.

SPERMATIS CETI, UNGUENTUM, D.
vide Unguentum Cetacei.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS, L. &c.
vide Ætheris, Spiritus aromaticus.

SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS NITROSUS, D.
vide Ætheris nitrici, Spiritus.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ, L. D. &c.
vide Ammoniæ, Spiritus, &c.

SPIRITUS ANISI, L.

SPIRIT OF ANISEED.

Take of Aniseed bruised half a pound,
Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

The only difference between this formula, and that of the Dublin College for their *Spiritus anisi compositus*, consists in an addition to the latter of half a pound of angelica seed. They also distil this, and all their other analogous spirits, without any previous maceration, the compound spirit of juniper excepted; but in those of the Edinburgh College, with the exception of the spirits of lavender and of rosemary, the maceration is directed to be continued for two days, after which nine pounds are to be distilled from nine pounds of proof spirit employed.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS, L.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSERADISH.

Syn. Spiritus raphani compositus, D.

Take of Fresh Horseradish Root sliced,
Orange Peel dried, of each a pound,

Nutmegs bruised half an ounce,
Proof Spirit a gallon.
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

In addition to the above ingredients, the Dublin College directs two pounds of fresh scurvygrass.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ, L.

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.

Syn. Spiritus camphoratus, D. Tinctura camphoræ, E.

Take of Camphor four ounces,
Rectified Spirit two pints.

Mix, so that the Camphor may be dissolved.

The Edinburgh College directs this spirit to be made with one, two, or three ounces of camphor to each pound of spirit.

SPIRITUS CARUI, L. D.

SPIRIT OF CARRAWAY.

Syn. Spiritus cari carui, E.

Take of Carraway Seed bruised a pound and a half, (*half a pound*, E. D.)

Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, L. D.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Syn. Spiritus lauri cinnamomi, E.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised a pound,
Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS, L. E. D.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper Berries bruised a pound,
Carraway Seed bruised,
Fennel Seed bruised, of each an ounce and a half,

Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours (two days, E. D.); then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ, L. D.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Syn. Spiritus lavandulæ spicæ, E. Lavender water.

Take of Fresh Lavender Flowers two pounds,
Rectified Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

From two pounds of lavender and eight pounds of rectified spirit, the Edinburgh College directs seven pounds to be distilled in the heat of boiling water; while from a pound and a half of the flowers and a gallon of proof spirit the Dublin College orders five pints to be drawn off, and this was the strength of the spirit in the London Pharmacopœia of 1787.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS, L. E. D.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender three pints, (*three pounds*, E.)
Spirit of Rosemary a pint, (*a pound*, E.)
Cinnamon Bark bruised, (*an ounce*, E.)
Nutmegs bruised, of each half an ounce,
Red Saunders Wood sliced an ounce.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

In addition to the spices here employed, the Dublin and Edinburgh Colleges both direct two drachms of cloves; and to colour the spirit the latter orders only three drachms of the red saunders wood.

SPIRITUS LAURI CINNAMOMI, E.

vide Spiritus Cinnamomi.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, L. E.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Peppermint dried a pound and a half,
Proof Spirit a gallon,

Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, L.

SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT.

Syn. Spiritus menthæ sativæ.

Take of Spearmint dried a pound and a half,
Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ, L.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Syn. Spiritus myristicæ moschatæ, E. Spir. nucis moschatæ, D.

Take of Nutmegs bruised two ounces,
Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ, L.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTA.

Syn. Spiritus pimento, D. Spir. myrti pimentæ, E.

Take of Pimenta bruised two ounces,
Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

The Dublin College orders a gallon of spirit to be distilled from three ounces of the berries, and the Edinburgh nine pounds from six ounces.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, L.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of Pennyroyal dried a pound and a half,
Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS, D.

vide Spiritus Armoraciæ compositus.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI, L. D.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Syn. Spiritus rorismarini officinalis, E.

Take of the Fresh Tops of Rosemary two pounds,
Proof Spirit a gallon,
Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a moderate heat distil a gallon.

In the London Pharmacopœia of 1787 this spirit was prepared, as directed in the Dublin formula, of equal strength with that of the spirit of lavender, while the Edinburgh College orders it (like their spirit of lavender) to be procured of a strength superior to that of rectified spirit.

Vide Spiritus lavandulæ, *Note.*

SPONGIA USTA, L.

BURNT SPONGE.

Syn. Pulvis spongiæ ustæ, D.

Cut Sponge into small pieces, and beat it so that any adhering foreign matter may be

separated; then burn it in a covered iron vessel, until it becomes black and friable; lastly rub it into a very fine powder.

STANNI, PULVIS, D.

POWDER OF TIN.

Let Tin, in any quantity, be melted over the fire, and as it cools stirred in an iron mortar, until it falls into a powder, which, when cold, is to be passed through a sieve.

The Dublin College also directs the metal to be kept both in the state of filings and of powder.

STYRAX PURIFICATA, D.

vide Vegetabilium Præparatio.

SUBACETATIS LITHARGYRI, LIQUOR, D. &c.

vide Liquor Plumbi Acetatis, &c.

SUBACETITIS CUPRI, UNGUENTUM, E.

vide Unguentum Æruginis.

SUBCARBONAS (KALI, D.) POTASSÆ, L. &c. *vide* Potassæ Subcarbonas, &c.

SUBMURIAS, HYDRARGYRI, L. " SUBLIMATUM, D." SUBM. HYDR. AMMONIATUM, D. SUBM. HYDR. PRÆCIPITATUM, D. E.

vide Hydrargyri Submurias; Hydr. præcipitatus albus; Hydr. Submurias præcipitatus, Page 258.

SUBNITRATIS HYDRARGYRI, UNGUENTUM, D.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.

SUBSULPHAS HYDRARGYRI, FLAVUS, E. *vide* Hydrargyri, Subsulphas flavus.

SUCCINI (SUCCINICUM, ACIDUM, E. D.) OLEUM, L. " PURISS. E. RECTIF. D."

vide Acidum succinicum; Oleum Succini.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS, E.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVYGRASS.

Syn. Succus ad scorbuticos.

Take of the Juice of Scurvygrass,
Juice of Watercresses, expressed from the plants fresh gathered,
Juice of Oranges, of each two pounds,
Spirit of Nutmeg half a pound.

Mix, and set them by until the dregs have subsided, then pour off the clear liquor.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS, *vide* Extractum.

SULPHAS ALUMINÆ EXSICCATUS, E.

vide Alumen exsiccatum.

SULPHAS, (KALI, D.) POTASSÆ, L. E. SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE, E. &c.

vide Potassæ Sulphas, &c.

SULPHUR ANTIMONIAT. FUSCUM, D.

vide Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum.

SULPHUR LOTUM, L.

WASHED SULPHUR.

Syn. Sulphur sublimatum lotum, E. D. Washed flowers of sulphur.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur a pound.

Pour on it boiling water, so that the Acid, if there be any present, may be thoroughly washed away; then dry it.

Sulphur under exposure to heat in the act of sublimation is liable to become slightly acidified by means of oxygen from the atmospheric air. The acid however thus formed, is readily removed by the washing here recommended.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM, L.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur a pound,
Lime fresh burnt three pounds.

Boil the Sulphur and Lime together in water, then filter the Liquor, and drop into it a sufficient quantity of Muriatic Acid to precipitate the Sulphur. Lastly wash the precipitate with repeated affusions of water until it becomes insipid.

Sulphur being boiled in water with lime, as in the present process, affords a compound or sulphuretted hydrosulphuret,[5] from which, when muriatic acid is added, the sulphur is precipitated in a pure state, and the muriate of lime, which is formed, remains in solution.

[5] Murray's System of Chemistry, 2. 432.

SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ, AQUA, D.
vide Page 113.

SULPHURETUM, ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM, L. E. &c.
vide Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum, &c.

SULPHURETUM KALI, D.
vide Potassæ Sulphuretum.

SULPHURIS, UNGUENTUM, L. E. D. &c.
vide Unguentum Sulphuris, &c.

SUPERACETAS, PLUMBI, L.
vide Plumbi Superacetas.

SUPERCARBONATIS POTASSÆ, AQUA, E. &c.

vide Potassæ Supercarbonatis, Aqua, &c.

SUPERNITRATIS HYDRARGYRI, UNGUENTUM, D.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

SUPERSULPHAS, POTASSÆ, L.

vide Potassæ Supersulphas.

SYRUPI.

SYRUPS.

Syrups should be kept in a place the temperature of which never exceeds 55 degrees, L.

When neither the weight of the sugar, nor the manner of dissolving it, is prescribed, syrups are to be made according to the proportions of the following formula, D.

SYRUPUS, L. D. "SIMPLEX, E."

COMMON SYRUP.

Take of Refined Sugar two pounds and a half (*twenty-nine ounces*, D.),

Water a pint.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Water by means of a water bath, and set it by for twenty-four hours; then take off the scum, and, if there be any sediment, pour off the pure liquor.

SYRUPUS *(Aceti)* ACIDI ACETOSI, E.

SYRUP OF VINEGAR.

Take of Vinegar two pounds and a half,
Refined Sugar three pounds and a half.

Boil them so as to form a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ALLII, D.

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

Take of Garlic Root sliced a pound,
Boiling Water two pints.

Macerate the Garlic in the Water, in a covered vessel, for twelve hours; then to the strained liquor add the due proportion of Sugar, and make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ, L.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOW.

Syn. Syrupus althææ officinalis, E.

Take of Fresh Marshmallow Root bruised half a pound,
Refined Sugar two pounds,
Water four pints.

Boil the Root in the Water to one half, and press off the liquor when cold. Set it by for twenty-four hours that the dregs may subside; then pour off the liquor, add the Sugar, and boil it to the proper consistence.

SYRUPUS AMOMI ZINGIBERIS, E.

vide Syrupus Zingiberis.

SYRUPUS AURANTII, L. D.

SYRUP OF ORANGE "PEEL."

Syn. Syrupus citri aurantii, E. Syr. corticis aurantii.

Take of Fresh Orange Peel two ounces,
Boiling Water a pint *(a pint and a half,* D. *twelve ounces,* E.);
Refined Sugar three pounds.

Macerate the Peel in the Water for twelve hours in a lightly covered vessel, then pour off the liquor, and add the sugar to it.

The quantity of sugar ordered by the London College is unnecessarily large, for a considerable proportion of it separates from the syrup in cooling. If well made, the syrup is of a light yellowish green colour.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI, D.

SYRUP OF CLOVE PINK.

Syn. Syrupus dianthi caryophylli, E.

Take of the Fresh Petals of the Clove Pink, freed from their claws, two pounds,
Boiling Water six pints.

Macerate the Petals in the Water for twelve hours; in the strained liquor dissolve the requisite quantity of Sugar, and form a Syrup.

SYRUPUS CITRI AURANTII, E. SYRUPUS CITRI MEDICÆ, E.

vide Syrup. Aurantii; Syrup. Limonis.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS, E.

SYRUP OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of Fresh Meadow-saffron Root cut into thin slices an ounce,
Acetous Acid *(Vinegar)* sixteen ounces,
Refined Sugar twenty-six ounces.

Macerate the Root in the Acid for two days, frequently shaking the vessel, then strain it off with gentle pressure. To the strained liquor add the Sugar powdered, and boil a short time to form a Syrup.

SYRUPUS CROCI, L.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron an ounce,
Boiling Water a pint,
Refined Sugar two pounds and a half.

Macerate the Saffron in the Water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then strain off the liquor, and add the Sugar to it.

SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI, E.

vide Syrupus Caryophylli rubri.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS, L. D.

SYRUP OF LEMON "JUICE."

Syn. Syrupus citri medicæ, E.

Take of Strained Lemon Juice a pint,
Refined Sugar two pounds.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Lemon Juice, in the same manner as directed in the preparation of *Syrupus*.

SYRUPUS MORI, L.

SYRUP OF MULBERRIES.

Take of Mulberry Juice strained a pint,
Refined Sugar two pounds.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Mulberry Juice, in the same manner as directed in the preparation of *Syrupus*.

SYRUPUS OPII, D.

SYRUP OF OPIUM.

Take of Watery Extract of Opium eighteen grains,
Boiling Water eight *fluid*ounces.

Macerate until the Opium is dissolved, then add the due proportion of Sugar, and make a Syrup.

One ounce of this syrup contains about one grain of opium.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS, L.

SYRUP OF THE WHITE POPPY.

Syn. Syrupus papaveris somniferi, E. (albi, D.) Syrupus de meconio.

Take of the Dried Capsules of the white Poppy bruised, the Seeds being rejected, fourteen ounces,
Refined Sugar two pounds,
Boiling Water two gallons and a half.

Macerate the Capsules in the Water for twelve hours, then boil down the liquor in a water bath to one gallon, and press it out strongly. Boil down this liquor again to two pints, and strain it while hot; set it by for twelve hours, that the dregs may subside; then boil the depurated liquor down to a

pint, and add the Sugar in the same manner as directed in the preparation of *Syrupus.*

The Edinburgh College directs two pounds of the capsules to be macerated for twelve hours in thirty pounds of boiling water, which is to be boiled down to one third, then to press the liquor out strongly, and to strain it; this being afterwards reduced to one half, and again strained, is to be formed into a syrup with four pounds of sugar.

The Dublin College orders the liquor, expressed from a pound of the capsules macerated in three pints of boiling water, to be evaporated to a pint, then strained, and the liquor, depurated by rest, to be formed into a syrup.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI, L.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Syn. Syrupus rhamni cathartici, E. Syr. e spina cervina.

Take of the Fresh Juice of Buckthorn Berries four pints,
Ginger Root sliced,
Pimenta powdered, of each half an ounce,
Refined Sugar three pounds and a half.

Set the Juice by for three days, that the dregs may subside, and strain it off. To a pint of the strained Juice add the Ginger and Pimenta; then macerate in a gentle heat

for four hours, and strain the liquor; boil the other part of the Juice down to a pint and a half; mix the two liquors together, and add the Sugar as directed in the preparation of *Syrupus*.

The Edinburgh College directs this syrup to be prepared from two parts of the depurated juice and one of sugar.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS, L.

SYRUP OF THE RED POPPY.

Syn. Syrupus papaveris erratici, D.

Take of the Fresh Petals of the Red Poppy a pound,
Boiling Water a pint and two fluidounces,
Refined Sugar two pounds and a half.

To the Water heated in a water bath add the Petals of the Red Poppy gradually, and stir them occasionally; next remove the vessel, and let them macerate for twelve hours; then press off the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside; lastly add to it the Sugar in the same manner as directed in the preparation of *Syrupus*.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ, L.

SYRUP OF ROSES.

Syn. Syrupus rosæ centifoliæ, E.

Take of the Dried Petals of the hundred-leaved Rose seven ounces,
Refined Sugar six pounds,
Boiling Water four pints.

Macerate the Rose Petals in the Water for twelve hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water bath to two pints and a half; then add the Sugar, and proceed in the same manner as directed in the preparation of *Syrupus*.

The Edinburgh College orders a pound of the *fresh* petals to be macerated in four pounds of boiling water, and the strained liquor to be boiled into a syrup with three pounds of sugar.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ, E.

SYRUP OF RED ROSES.

Take of the Dried Petals of the Red Rose seven ounces,
Boiling Water five pints,
Refined Sugar six pounds.

Macerate the Petals in the Water for twelve hours; then boil them a little and strain. To the strained liquor add the Sugar, and boil it again to form a Syrup.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ, E.

SYRUP OF SQUILLS.

Take of Vinegar of Squills two pounds,
Refined Sugar powdered three pounds and a half.

Let the Sugar be dissolved in a moderate heat so as to form a Syrup.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ, L. D.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves an ounce,
Fennel Seed bruised a drachm,
Manna,
Refined Sugar, of each a pound,
Boiling Water a pint.

Macerate the Senna and the Fennel Seed in the Water for twelve hours. Strain off

the Liquor, and mix the Manna and Sugar with it.

In the Dublin *formula* the fennel seed is omitted, and only half the quantity of senna is prescribed.

The addition of the manna to this syrup gives it when cold a consistence equal to that of thick honey.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX SIVE COMMUNIS, E. *vide* Syrupus.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS, L.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Syn. Syrupus toluiferæ balsami, E.

Take of Balsam of Tolu an ounce,
Boiling Water a pint,
Refined Sugar two pounds.

Boil the Balsam in the Water for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring it, and strain off the liquor when cold; then add the Sugar, and proceed as directed in the preparation of *Syrupus*.

The Edinburgh College directs an ounce of tincture of tolu to be mixed gradually with two pounds of common syrup fresh made, when nearly cold.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ, D.

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

Syn. Syrupus violæ odoratæ, E.

Take of the Fresh Petals of the Sweet Violet two pounds,
Boiling Water five pints (*eight pounds*, E.).

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain the liquor through a fine linen cloth without pressure; lastly add the due proportion of Sugar so as to form a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS, L. D.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Syn. Syrupus amomi zingiberis, E.

Take of Ginger Root sliced two ounces,
Boiling Water a pint (*a pint and a half*, D.),
Refined Sugar two pounds.

Macerate the Ginger in the Water for four hours, and strain; then add the Sugar to the strained liquor.

The Edinburgh syrup is made with half the quantity of ginger, and half a pound more of sugar.

TABACI, INFUSUM, L.
vide Infusum Tabaci.

TAMARINDI CUM SENNA, INFUSUM, E.
vide Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis.

TARAXACI, EXTRACTUM, L. D.
vide Extractum Taraxaci.

TARTARUM ANTIMONIATUM SIVE EMETICUM, D. TARTARUM FERRI, D.
vide Antimonium tartarizatum; Ferrum tartarizatum.

TARTRAS (TARTRIS, E.) POTASSÆ, L. (TART. KALI, D.) TART. POTASSÆ ET SODÆ, E. (SODÆ ET KALI, D.)
vide Potassæ Tartras; Soda tartarizata.

TARTRIS ANTIMONII, E. TARTRITIS ANTIMONII, VINUM, E.
vide Antimonium tartarizatum; Liquor Antimon. tartariz.

TEREBINTHINÆ, LINIMENTUM, L. &c.
vide Linimentum Terebinthinæ, &c.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ, L.

PREPARED SHELLS.

Syn. Ostrearum testæ præparatæ, D.

Wash Shells, cleansed from their impurities, in boiling water; then prepare them in the same manner as directed with respect to chalk. *Vide* Creta præparata.

THURIS, EMPLASTRUM, D.

vide Emplastrum Thuris.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURES.

All Tinctures ought to be prepared in close glass vessels, and to be frequently shaken during their maceration.

The period allowed for this purpose by the London College is generally fourteen days, while by the Edinburgh and Dublin it is varied according to the nature of the ingredients employed.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI, D. &c.

vide Tinctura Ferri, Acetatis, &c.

TINCTURA ALOES, L. D.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Syn. Tinct. aloes socotorinæ, E.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe powdered half an ounce,
Extract of Liquorice an ounce and a half,
Water a pint *(a pound,* E.),
Rectified Spirit four fluidounces.

Macerate in a sand bath, until the extracts are dissolved; then strain.

The Dublin College directs the liquorice to be first dissolved in eight fluidounces of boiling water, and then digested with the aloes in eight fluidounces of proof spirit for seven days.

The liquorice here employed is without doubt intended to cover the bitter taste of the aloes.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA, E.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe,
Myrrh Gum-resin, of each powdered one ounce and a half,

Saffron an ounce,
Sulphuric Ether with Alcohol *(Spirit of sulphuric ether)* one pound.

Digest the Myrrh with the Spirit for four days in a close vial; then add the Saffron and Aloes. Digest again for four days, and, when the dregs have subsided, pour off the Tincture.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA, L. D.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Syn. Tinct. aloes et myrrhæ, E. Elixir aloes.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe powdered,
Saffron, of each three ounces,
Tincture of Myrrh two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The *Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ*, E. is made by digesting two ounces of myrrh in a pound and a half of rectified spirit mixed with half a pound of water for four days; then adding an ounce and a half of socotorine aloes and an ounce of saffron, and again digesting for three days.

TINCTURA ALOES SOCOTORINÆ, E. *vide* Tinctura Aloes.

TINCTURA AMOMI REPENTIS, E. *vide* Tinctura Cardamomi.

TINCTURA ANGUTSURÆ, D. *vide* T. Cuspariæ.

TINCTURA ARISTOLOCHIÆ SERPENTARIÆ, E. *vide* Tinctura Serpentariæ.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Syn. Tinct. ferulæ assæ fœtidæ, E.

Take of Assafœtida Gum-resin four ounces,
Rectified Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The Dublin College directs that the assafœtida, previously to its digestion in the spirit, should be triturated with eight fluidounces of water. The Tincture thus prepared is perfectly clear.

TINCTURA AURANTII, L. D.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE "PEEL."

Syn. Tinct. corticis aurantii.

Take of Fresh Orange Peel three ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI, D.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Syn. Tinct. toluiferæ balsami, E.

Take of Balsam of Tolu an ounce,
Rectified Spirit a pint (*eight ounces*, E.).

Digest until the Balsam is dissolved; then strain.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA, L.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Syn. Tinct. benzoes composita, D. Balsamum traumaticum.

Take of Benzoin three ounces,
Storax Balsam strained two ounces,
Balsam of Tolu an ounce,

Extract of Spiked Aloe half an ounce,
Rectified Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The *Tinctura Benzoin composita,* E. is made by digesting three ounces of benzoin, two ounces of peruvian balsam, and half an ounce of hepatic aloes powdered, in two pounds of rectified spirit for seven days.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ, L.

TINCTURE OF CALUMBA.

Syn. Tinct. colombæ, E. (colombo, D.)

Take of Calumba Root sliced two ounces and a half *(two ounces,* D.*)*,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ, E.

vide Spiritus Camphoræ.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA, L.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Syn. Tinct. opii camphorata, D. Paregoric elixir.

Take of Camphor two scruples,
Hard Opium powdered,
Benzoic Acid, of each a drachm,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

A drachm of oil of aniseed, which is now for the first time rejected from the London formula, is retained by the Dublin College in their *Tinctura opii camphorata,* while in both of them the proportion of opium is that of *about one grain to each fluid half ounce* of the tincture.

The following analogous preparation of the Edinburgh College contains *nearly a grain of opium in each drachm* of the tincture.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA, E.

Ammoniated Tincture of Opium.

Take of Benzoic Acid,
Saffron, of each three drachms,
Opium two drachms,
Volatile Oil of Aniseed half a drachm,

Ammoniated Alcohol *(Spirit of Ammonia)* sixteen ounces.

Digest for seven days in a close vial, and filter.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS, D.

vide Tinctura Lyttæ.

TINCTURA CAPSICI, L

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Take of Capsicum Berries an ounce,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI, L D.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Syn. Tinctura amomi repentis, E.

Take of Cardamom Seed bruised three ounces,
(four ounces, E.)
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA, L. D.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of Cardamom Seed,
Carraway Seed,
Cochineal, of each powdered two drachms,
Cinnamon Bark bruised half an ounce,
Raisins stoned four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The Dublin *formula* for this tincture only differs from that of the London College in the omission of the raisins.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla Bark powdered four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASTOREI, L. E.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Syn. Tinctura castorei rossici, D.

Take of Castor powdered two ounces,
Rectified Spirit two pints (*sixteen ounces*, E.).

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

The Dublin College, in conformity to the London Pharmacopœia of 1787, employ proof spirit as the menstruum. They likewise order a tincture to be prepared with the Canada (or New England) castor.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA, E.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Russian Castor powdered an ounce,
Assafœtida Gum-resin half an ounce,
Ammoniated Alcohol (*Spirit of Ammonia*) a pound.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA CATECHU, L. D.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Syn. Tinct. mimosæ catechu, E. Tinct. japonica.

Take of Extract of Catechu three ounces,
Cinnamon Bark bruised two ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Syn. Tinct. cinchonæ officinalis, E. Tincture of bark.

Take of Lance-leaved *(common pale)* Cinchona Bark powdered seven ounces, *(four ounces,* E.)
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA, L. D.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Syn. Huxham's tincture of bark.

Take of Lance-leaved *(common pale)* Cinchona Bark powdered two ounces,

Orange Peel dried one ounce and a half (*half an ounce*, D.),
Serpentaria Root bruised three drachms,
Saffron a drachm,
Cochineal powdered two scruples,
Proof Spirit twenty fluidounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI, L. D.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Syn. Tinct. lauri cinnamomi, E.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised three ounces, (*three ounces and a half*, D.)
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA, L. E. D.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Syn. Tinctura aromatica.

Take of Cinnamon Bark bruised six drachms,
Cardamom Seed bruised three drachms,

Long Pepper powdered,
Ginger Root sliced, of each two drachms,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The Edinburgh College directs this tincture to be prepared with an ounce both of the cinnamon bark and cardamom seed, and the ginger to be omitted.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ, E. (COLOMBO, D.) *vide* Tinctura Calumbæ.

TINCTURA CONVOLVULI JALAPÆ, E. *vide* Tinctura Jalapæ.

TINCTURA CROCI, D.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Syn. Tinct. croci anglici, E.

Take of Saffron an ounce,
Proof Spirit a pint.

Digest for seven days; then strain.

TINCTURA *(Cuspariæ)* ANGUSTURÆ, D.

TINCTURE OF CUSPARIA.

Take of Angustura *(Cusparia)* Bark coarsely powdered two ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Digest for seven days; then strain.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, L. D.

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

Syn. Tinct. digitalis purpureæ, E.

Take of Foxglove Leaves dried four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI, L. &c.

vide Ferri Ammoniati, Tinctura, &c.

TINCTURA FERULÆ ASSÆ FŒTIDÆ, E.

vide Tinctura Assafœtidæ.

TINCTURA GALBANI, D.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum Gum-resin sliced two ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Digest for seven days; then strain.

TINCTURA GALLARUM, D.

TINCTURE OF GALLS.

Take of Galls powdered four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Digest for seven days; then strain.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, L. E. D.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian Root sliced two ounces,
Orange Peel dried an ounce,
Cardamom Seed bruised half an ounce,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The Edinburgh College instead of cardamom seed orders canella bark to be employed, and the tincture to be coloured with half a drachm of cochineal.

TINCTURA GUAIACI, L. D.

TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

Syn. Tinct. guajaci officinalis, E.

Take of Guaiacum Gum-resin powdered half a pound, (*a pound*, E. *four ounces*, D.)
Rectified Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATI, L.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

Take of Guaiacum Gum-resin powdered four ounces,
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia a pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

This tincture differs not only from those of both the other Colleges, but essentially also from that of the preceding Pharmacopœia, in being prepared from a spirit, which is combined with liquor of *pure* ammonia. The Edinburgh *tinctura guajaci ammoniati*, procured by digesting the guaiacum in a pound and a half of ammoniated alcohol, (in which the ammonia is likewise in the pure or caustic state) contains no

essential oils. The Dublin College, on the contrary, directs the tincture to be made with a pint and a half of their *simple* spirit of ammonia, which holds the volatile alkali in the state of *subcarbonate*, and is consequently much less pungent than either of the other tinctures. *Vide* Ammoniæ, spiritus.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI, L.E.D.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Syn. Tinct. melampodii.

Take of Black Hellebore Root sliced four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The tinctures of the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges only differ from the above formula of the London, in being coloured with a small quantity of cochineal.

TINCTURA HUMULI, L.

TINCTURE OF HOPS.

Take of Hops five ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI, L. D.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Syn. Tinct. hyoscyami nigri, E.

Take of the Dried Leaves of Henbane four ounces, *(four ounces and a half,* D.)
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Syn. Tinct. convolvuli jalapæ, E.

Take of Jalap Root powdered eight ounces, *(six ounces,* E. *five ounces,* D.)
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA KINO, L. E. D.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

Take of Kino powdered three ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints *(a pint and a half,* D.)

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The Edinburgh College orders two ounces of kino to a pound and a half of proof spirit, which give a tincture of nearly the same strength with that of the London Pharmacopœia.

TINCTURA LAURI CINNAMOMI, E.

vide Tinctura Cinnamomi.

TINCTURA LYTTÆ, L.

TINCTURE OF LYTTA.

Syn. Tinct. meloes vesicatorii, E. Tinct. cantharidis, D.

Take of Lytta *(blistering flies)* three drachms,
Proof Spirit two pints *(three pounds,* E.)

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

In preparing this tincture the Dublin College has adopted the formula of the preceding London Pharmacopœia, in which two drachms of the flies and half a drachm of cochineal, were digested in a pint and a half of proof spirit.

TINCTURA MIMOSÆ CATECHU, E.

vide Tinctura Catechu.

TINCTURA MOSCHI, D.

TINCTURE OF MUSK.

Take of Musk powdered two drachms,
Rectified Spirit a pint.

Digest for seven days; then strain.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI, L. E. D. &c.

vide Ferri Muriatis, Tinctura, &c.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, L. E. D.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh bruised three ounces,
Rectified Spirit twenty-two fluid-ounces,
Water a pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

In preparing this tincture, the menstruum of the Edinburgh College is formed of twenty ounces of rectified spirit, and ten of water, which nearly corresponds with that in the Dublin formula.

TINCTURA OPII, L. E. D.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Syn. Tinctura thebaica.

Take of Hard Opium powdered two ounces and a half (*two ounces*, E.),
Proof Spirit two pints (*two pounds*, E.).

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

In this tincture the same proportion of opium is preserved by the London College as was directed in their Pharmacopœia of 1787; but as the opium employed is in its crude state, the quantity in solution will of course be less. Accordingly it has been found on accurate trials,[t] that while one grain of opium was contained in fourteen minims of the last tincture, nineteen minims of the present tincture contain only the same quantity. As the impurities, however, in the common opium must vary, it might have been more adviseable to have selected a purified opium for making the tincture. The Dublin College agrees with the London in the proportional quantity of opium, but directs the extract prepared by spirit and water to be used for this purpose.

[t] London Med. Rev. No. X.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA, E. (CAMPHORATA, D.)

vide Tinctura Camphoræ composita.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ, D.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Take of Quassia Chips an ounce,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Digest for seven days; then strain.

TINCTURA RHEI, L. D.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Syn. Tinct. rhei palmati, E. Tinct. rhabarbari.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced two ounces,
Cardamom Seed bruised half an ounce,
Saffron two drachms,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

In the formula of the Dublin College half an ounce of bruised liquorice root is added to the other ingredients, while the Edinburgh College orders the rhubarb to be increased to three ounces, and omit the saffron.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA, L.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Syn. Tinct. rhabarbari composita.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced two ounces,
Liquorice Root bruised half an ounce,
Ginger Root sliced,
Saffron, of each two drachms,
Water a pint,
Proof Spirit twelve fluidounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES, E.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ALOES.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced ten drachms,
Socotorine Aloes *(Extract of spiked aloe)* six drachms,
Cardamom Seed bruised half an ounce,
Proof Spirit two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ, E.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced two ounces,
Gentian Root sliced half an ounce,
Proof Spirit two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA SAPONIS, E. TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII, E.

vide Linimentum Saponis compositum; Liniment. Saponis et Opii.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF SQUILLS.

Take of Squill Root fresh dried four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SENNÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves three ounces,
Carraway Seed bruised three drachms,

Cardamom Seed bruised a drachm,
Raisins stoned four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The raisins are omitted in the formula of the Dublin College.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA, E.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna Leaves two ounces,
Jalap Root bruised one ounce,
Coriander Seed bruised half an ounce,
Proof Spirit three pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days; and to the filtered Tincture add of

Refined Sugar four ounces.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARIA.

Syn. Tinct. aristolochiæ serpentariæ, E.

Take of Serpentaria Root three ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The *Tinctura aristolochiæ serpentariæ,* E. is made in the proportion of two ounces of the root and a drachm of cochineal to two pounds and a half of proof spirit.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI, E.

vide Tinctura Balsami tolutani.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ, L. D.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of Valerian Root four ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA, L. D.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Syn. Tinct. valerianæ volatilis.

Take of Valerian Root four ounces,
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The Dublin College directs the *simple* instead of the *aromatic* spirit of ammonia to be employed. Perhaps the *Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus* would be preferable to either as the menstruum.

TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI, E.

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of White Hellebore Root bruised eight ounces,
Proof Spirit two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA ZINCI, ACETATIS, D.

vide Zinci Acetatis, Tinctura.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS, L. D.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger Root sliced two ounces,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI, SYRUPUS, E.

vide Syrupus tolutanus.

TRAGACANTHÆ, PULVIS COMPOSITUS, L. TRAG. GUMMI, MUCILAGO, D.
vide Pulvis Tragacanthæ comp. Mucilago Tragacanthæ, Gummi.

TROCHISCI *(Cretæ)* CARBONATIS CALCIS, E.

CHALK LOZENGES OR TROCHES.

Take of Prepared Chalk four ounces,
Gum Arabic *(Acacia gum)* an ounce,
Nutmegs a drachm,
Refined Sugar six ounces.

Let these articles be reduced to powder, and made with water into a mass to be formed into Lozenges.

TROSCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ, E.

LIQUORICE LOZENGES.

Take of Extract of Liquorice,
Gum Arabic *(Acacia gum)*, of each one part,
Refined Sugar two parts.

Let them be dissolved in hot water and strained; then evaporate the solution with a gentle heat into a mass proper for making Lozenges.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ CUM OPIO, E.

LIQUORICE LOZENGES WITH OPIUM.

Take of Opium two drachms,
Tincture of Balsam of Tolu half an ounce,
Common Syrup eight ounces,
Extract of Liquorice softened in hot water,
Gum Arabic *(Acacia gum)* powdered, each of five ounces.

First rub the Opium well with the Tincture; then gradually add the Syrup and Extract; afterwards, by little and little, sprinkle in the powder of Acacia Gum; and lastly dry it, so that it may form a mass to be made into Lozenges of ten grains each.

Six lozenges contain one grain of opium.

TROCHISCI GUMMOSI, E.

GUM LOZENGES.

Take of Gum Arabic *(Acacia gum)* four parts,
Starch one part,
Refined Sugar twelve parts.

Having reduced the whole to powder, make it with Rose Water into a mass to be formed into Lozenges.

TROCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ, E.

LOZENGES OF NITRE.

Take of Nitrate of Potash one part,
Refined Sugar three parts.

Let them be reduced to powder, and with Mucilage of Tragacanth made into a mass to be formed into Lozenges.

TUTIA PRÆPARATA, D.

PREPARED TUTTY.

Syn. Oxydum zinci impurum præparatum, E.

Take of Tutty any quantity.

Reduce it into an impalpable powder as directed for the preparation of Chalk. *Vide* Creta præparata.

The mode of preparing this article is omitted in the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

TUTIÆ, UNGUENTUM, D.
vide Unguentum Tutiæ.

VALERIANÆ, EXTRACTUM, D. &c.
vide Extractum Valerianæ, &c.

VEGETABILIA.

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES are to be gathered from the place and soil, where they grow spontaneously, in dry weather, when they are neither wet from rain nor dew. They ought to be collected every year, and such as have been kept for a longer period should be rejected as unfit for use.

ROOTS in general are to be dug up before their stalks or leaves appear.

Barks ought to be collected at that season, when they can be most readily separated from the wood.

Leaves are to be gathered after the expansion of the flowers, and before the seeds ripen.

Flowers should be picked as soon as they are blown.

Seeds are to be selected as soon as they are ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. They should be kept in their proper seed-vessels.

VEGETABILIUM PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

Vegetables, soon after they are gathered, with the exception of such as are to be used fresh, should be thinly spread, and dried as quickly as possible, with a heat so gentle that their colour may not be changed; they are then to be kept in places or convenient vessels secluded from the access both of light and moisture.

Roots, directed to be used fresh, are to be buried in dry sand.

Squill Root, before it is dried, is to be stript of its external dry coats, and then cut transversely into thin slices.

Pulpy Fruits, if they are unripe, or ripe and at the same time dry, are to be exposed in a moist place, that they may become soft; the pulps are then to be pressed through a hair sieve, afterwards to be boiled over a gentle fire, frequently stirring them, and lastly their watery part to be evaporated in a water bath, until they have acquired the proper consistence.

Cassia Pods being first bruised are to have boiling water poured on them to wash out the pulp, which is then to be pressed through a sieve of the coarser kind, and afterwards through a hair one; and lastly the watery part is to be evaporated in a water bath, until the pulp has acquired the proper consistence.

The pulp or juice of ripe and fresh fruits is to be pressed simply through a sieve without any boiling being employed.

GUMMI-RESINÆ.
Gum-resins.

Gum-resins are to be accounted best, which have been selected so free from foreign

matter, as to require no purification. If, however, they fall short of this degree of purity, they should be boiled in water until they become soft, pressed through a hempen cloth, and then set by that the resinous part may subside. The supernatant liquor is to be poured off, and evaporated in a water bath; towards the end of the process the resinous part is to be added, and thoroughly mixed with the gummy part.

Gum-resins, which melt easily, may be purified by enclosing them in an ox bladder, and keeping them in boiling water, until they are rendered soft enough to be separated from their impurities by pressure through a hempen cloth.

Opium is to be separated very carefully from all extraneous matter, particularly from such as adheres to it externally. It is to be kept *soft*, or in a state fit to form pills; and *hard* or sufficiently dried in the heat of a water bath to be reducible to powder.

Storax Balsam is to be dissolved in Rectified Spirit and strained; the Spirit is then to be drawn off by a gentle heat, until what remains has acquired the consistence of a Balsam.

STYRAX PURIFICATA, D.

Digest the Storax in hot water with a gentle heat, until it becomes soft, then press it between iron plates warmed in boiling water; lastly let it be separated from the water.

VERATRI, DECOCTUM, D. VERATRI ALBI, TINCTURA, E.

vide Decoctum Veratri; Tinctura Veratri albi.

VINUM ALOES, L. D.

WINE OF ALOES.

Syn. Vinum aloes socotorinæ, E. Tinctura sacra.

Take of Extract of Spiked Aloe eight ounces,
Canella Bark two ounces,
White Wine *(Sherry)* six pints,
Proof Spirit two pints.

Rub the Aloes into powder with white sand previously cleansed from its impurities; rub the Canella Bark also into powder; and these being mixed together, pour on them

the Wine and Spirit. Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally shaking, and strain.

In the Edinburgh *formula* an ounce of aloes, with cardamom seed and ginger, of each a drachm, is ordered to be digested in two pounds of sherry.

VINUM FERRI, L. D. *vide* Ferri, Vinum.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM, E.

COMPOUND WINE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian Root half an ounce,
Officinal *(lance-leaved* or *common pale)* Cinchona Bark an ounce,
Orange Peel dried two drachms,
Canella Bark one drachm,
Proof Spirit four ounces,
Sherry two pounds and a half.

To the Root and the Barks sliced and bruised pour on first the Proof Spirit, and after twenty-four hours add the Wine; then macerate for seven days, and strain.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ, L. E. D.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha Root bruised two ounces,
Wine (*Sherry*) two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI, E.

vide Vinum *Tabaci*.

VINUM OPII, L.

WINE OF OPIUM.

Take of Extract of Opium an ounce,
Cinnamon Bark bruised,
Cloves bruised, of each a drachm,
Wine (*Sherry*) a pint.

Macerate for eight days, and strain.

The *Tinctura thebaica* of the London Pharmacopœia of 1745, was prepared with twice the quantity of opium here directed.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI, E.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb Root sliced two ounces,
Canella Bark bruised a drachm,
Proof Spirit two ounces,
Wine *(Sherry)* fifteen ounces.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

VINUM *(Tabaci)* NICOTIANÆ TABACI, E.

WINE OF TOBACCO.

Take of Tobacco Leaves one ounce,
Wine *(Sherry)* one pound.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

VINUM TARTRITIS ANTIMONII, F.

vide Antimonii tartarizati, Liquor.

VIOLÆ "ODORATÆ, E." SYRUPUS, D.

vide Syrupus Violæ.

ULMI, DECCTUM, L.
vide Decoctum Ulmi.

UNGUENTUM ACETATIS (ACETITIS, E.) PLUMBI, D.
vide Ceratum Plumbi Superacetatis.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI, D. E.

OINTMENT OF NITRIC ACID.

Take of Olive Oil a pound,
Prepared Lard four ounces,
Nitric Acid *by weight* an ounce.

To the Oil and Lard melted in a glass vessel, add the Acid; let them be exposed to a medium heat in a water bath for a quarter of an hour, then let them be removed from the bath, and diligently stirred with a glass rod, until they become stiff.

The Edinburgh ointment is prepared with a pound of lard, and six drachms of nitric acid.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS, D.

OINTMENT OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of Ointment of White Resin a pound,
Prepared Verdigris half an ounce.

Make them into an ointment.

The *Unguentum sub-acetitis cupri*, E. is made with fifteen parts of resin cerate, and one part of verdigris.

UNGUENTUM CALAMINARIS, D.
UNGUENT. CANTHARIDIS, D.

vide Ceratum Calaminæ; Unguentum Lyttæ.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ, D.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW WAX.

Take of Purified Yellow Wax a pound,
Prepared Lard four pounds.

Let them be made into an ointment.

The *Unguentum ceræ albæ*, D. is made in a similar manner with white wax.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ, SIVE SUBACETATIS PLUMBI, D.

vide Unguentum *Plumbi* Sub*carbonatis*.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI, L.

OINTMENT OF CETACEUM.

+ *Syn.* Unguentum spermatis ceti.

Take of Cetaceum six drachms,
White Wax two drachms,
Olive Oil three fluidounces.

Having melted them together over a slow fire, stir them diligently until they are cold.

The Dublin College prepare their *Unguentum spermatis ceti* with white wax half a pound, spermaceti a pound, and prepared lard three pounds.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi a pound,
Common Turpentine ten ounces,
Prepared Mutton Suet two pounds,
Olive Oil two fluidounces.

Melt the Elemi and the Suet together; remove them from the fire, and immediately mix with them the Turpentine and Oil; then press them through a linen cloth.

The *Unguentum elemi*, D. is prepared with a pound of elemi resin, half a pound of white wax, and four pounds of prepared lard.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI, D.

vide Unguentum Veratri.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS, L.

STRONGER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Unguentum hydrargyri, D. Strong mercurial or blue ointment.

Take of Purified Quicksilver two pounds,
Prepared Lard twenty-three ounces,
Prepared Mutton Suet an ounce.

First rub the Quicksilver with the Suet and a small quantity of the Lard, until the globules are no longer visible; then add the remainder of the Lard, and mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS, L.

WEAKER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Unguentum cæruleum mitius. Weak mercurial ointment.

Take of the Stronger Ointment of Quicksilver a pound,
Prepared Lard two pounds.

Mix.

The weaker ointment of the Dublin College is prepared with quicksilver one part and lard two parts; the *Unguentum hydrargyri* of the Edinburgh with quicksilver and mutton suet of each one part, and prepared lard three parts; they also order it to be made with twice or thrice this quantity of quicksilver. The proportions of quicksilver in these formulæ are therefore the following:

In the London	stronger ointment	$\frac{1}{2}$
	weaker ointment	$\frac{1}{6}$
In the Dublin	*stronger* ointment	$\frac{1}{2}$
	weaker ointment	$\frac{1}{3}$
In the Edinburgh	*common* ointment	$\frac{1}{5}$

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS, L. E.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of Purified Quicksilver an ounce, (*one part*, E.)

Nitric Acid two fluidounces, (*two parts*, E.)

Prepared Lard six ounces, (*three parts*, E.)

Olive Oil four fluidounces (*nine parts*, E.).

First dissolve the Quicksilver in the Acid; then, while the liquor is still hot, mix it with the Lard and Oil melted together.

In the London Pharmacopœia of 1787, the nitric acid was directed to be weighed, and the solution to be mixed with a pound of lard, which formed an ointment of a very hard consistence. The *Unguentum super-nitratis hydrargyri*, D. is prepared in a more diluted state by mixing an ounce by weight of quicksilver, dissolved in two ounces by weight of nitric acid, with a pint of olive oil, and four ounces of lard. The Edinburgh College also introduce into their Pharmacopœia a second and still weaker ointment, under the title of *Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri mitius*, which is prepared with thrice the quantity of oil and lard directed in their common ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI, L.

OINTMENT OF NITRIC-OXYD OF QUICKSILVER.

Syn. Unguentum sub-nitratis hydrargyri, D. Unguent. oxidi hydrarg. rubri, E.

Take of Nitric-oxyd of Quicksilver an ounce,

White Wax two ounces,
Prepared Lard six ounces.

To the Wax and Lard melted together add the Nitric-oxyd of Quicksilver rubbed into a very fine powder, and mix.

The Dublin College direct their ointment to be made with half an ounce of *subnitrate* of quicksilver, (which however in the formula for its preparation they denominate *Oxydum hydrargyri nitricum)* and half a pound of white wax ointment. The Edinburgh College direct one part of the red oxyd to be mixed with eight parts of lard.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI, OXIDI CINEREI, E.

OINTMENT OF GREY OXYD OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of Grey Oxyd of Quicksilver one part,
Prepared Lard three parts.

Mix.

This preparation must be very analogous to the common mercurial ointment, in which the metal is oxydated by simple trituration.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI, L.

OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of White precipitated Quicksilver a drachm,
Prepared Lard an ounce and a half.

To the Lard, melted over a gentle fire, add the precipitated Quicksilver, and mix.

In the *Unguentum sub-muriatis hydrargyri ammoniati*, D. the proportion of the precipitate is that of a drachm to an ounce of the white wax ointment.

UNGUENTUM INFUSI *(Lyttæ)* MELOES VESICATORII, E.

OINTMENT OF INFUSION OF LYTTA.

Take of Lytta, *(blistering flies)*
White Resin,
Yellow Wax, of each one part,
Venice Turpentine,
Prepared Lard, of each two parts,
Boiling Water four parts.

Macerate the Lytta in the Water for a night, then strongly press out, and strain the liquor; add the Lard, and boil until all the water has evaporated; then add the Wax and the Resin, and when these are melted, remove the mixture from the fire, and add the Turpentine.

UNGUENTUM MELOES VESICATORII PULVERIS, E. *vide* Ceratum Lyttæ.

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS, E. &c. *vide* Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI, E. ET RUBRI, E. *vide* Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi cinerei; Unguentum Hydrarg. nitrico-oxydi.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI, E. *vide* Unguentum Plumbi Sub*carbonatis*.

UNGUENTUM OXYDI ZINCI, D. E.
UNGUENT. OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI, E.
vide Unguentum Zinci; Unguentum Tutiæ.

UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ, L.

OINTMENT OF DRY *(Burgundy)* PITCH.

Take of Dry *(Burgundy)* Pitch,
Yellow Wax,
Yellow Resin, of each nine ounces,
Olive Oil a pint.

Melt them together, and press through a linen cloth.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ, L. D.

OINTMENT OF TAR.

Take of Tar,
Prepared Mutton Suet, of each a pound.

Melt them together, and press through a linen cloth.

The *Unguentum picis*, E. is made with five parts of tar and two parts of yellow wax.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI, D.

OINTMENT OF BLACK PEPPER.

Take of Prepared Lard a pound,
Black Pepper powdered four ounces.

Mix.

UNGUENTUM (*Plumbi* Sub*carbonatis*) CERUSSÆ SIVE SUB-ACETATIS PLUMBI, D.

OINTMENT OF CERUSSE (*Sub*carbonate of Lead).

Take of Ointment of White Wax a pound,
Cerusse rubbed into a very fine powder two ounces.

Make them into an ointment.

The *Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi*, E. is composed of five parts of white wax ointment, and one part of cerusse.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ ALBÆ, D.

OINTMENT OF WHITE RESIN.

Syn. Unguentum resinosum, E.

Take of Yellow Wax a pound, (*two parts*, E.)

White Resin two pounds, (*five parts*, E.)
Prepared Lard four pounds (*eight parts*, E.).

Mix.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ, D.

vide Ceratum Sabinæ.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI, L. D.

OINTMENT OF ELDER "FLOWERS."

Take of Elder Flowers,
Prepared Lard, of each two pounds.

Boil the Elder Flowers in the Lard, until they become friable, then press through a linen cloth.

The Dublin College directs four pounds of lard and two of mutton suet to three of elder flowers.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX, E.

COMMON OINTMENT.

Take of Olive Oil five parts,
White Wax two parts.

Melt the Wax in the Oil, and stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI, D.
vide Unguentum Cetacei.

UNGUENTUM SUB-ACETITIS CUPRI, E.
vide Unguentum Æruginis.

UNGUENTUM SUB-MURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI, D. UNG. SUB-NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI, D.
vide Unguentum Hydrargyri præcipitati albi; Unguentum Hydrarg. Nitrico-oxydi.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS, L. E. D.
OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur three ounces,
Prepared Lard half a pound (*a pound*, E. D.)
Mix.

To each pound of the ointment the Edinburgh College directs to be added either of oil of lemons or of lavender half a drachm.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM, L.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur half a pound,
White Hellebore Root powdered two ounces,
Nitrate of Potash a drachm,
Soft Soap half a pound,
Prepared Lard a pound and a half.

Mix.

UNGUENTUM SUPER-NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI, D.

vide Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ, D.

OINTMENT OF TUTTY.

Syn. Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri, E.

Take of Ointment of White Wax ten ounces,
Prepared Tutty two ounces.

Let them be made into an ointment.

The Edinburgh College make this ointment softer by employing their *Linimentum simplex,* in which oil instead of lard is combined with wax.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI, L.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Syn. Unguentum hellebori albi.

Take of White Hellebore Root powdered two ounces,
Prepared Lard eight ounces,
Oil of Lemons twenty minims.

Mix.

The *Unguentum hellebori albi*, D. is made without any oil of lemons.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI, L.

OINTMENT OF ZINC.

Syn. Unguentum oxydi zinci, D. E.

Take of Oxyd of Zinc an ounce,
Prepared Lard six ounces.

Mix.

For the preparation of this ointment the Dublin College direct an ounce and a half of the oxyd to be mixed with a pound of the white wax ointment, and the Edinburgh one part of the oxyd with six parts of their *Linimentum simplex*.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI, OXIDI IMPURI, E.

vide Unguentum Tutiæ.

ZINCI ACETATIS, TINCTURA, D.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of Zinc,
Acetate of Potash, of each an ounce.

Triturate them together, and add of

Rectified Spirit a pint.

Macerate for a week, occasionally shaking them, and filter.

By the double decomposition, which ensues on the admixture of these two salts, we obtain acetate of zinc, and sulphate of potash, the former of which is alone soluble in the rectified spirit here employed as the menstruum.

ZINCI ACETITIS, SOLUTIO, E.

LIQUOR OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of Zinc a drachm,
Distilled Water ten ounces.

Dissolve.

Take of Acetite *(Superacetate)* of Lead four scruples,
Distilled Water ten ounces.

Let the solutions be mixed, and kept at rest for a short time; then let the liquor be filtered.

In this case, also by double decomposition, are produced acetate of zinc, which is soluble in water, and sulphate of lead, which being insoluble, precipitates on the liquor being allowed to stand at rest.

ZINCI, CARBONAS IMPURUS PRÆPARATUS, E. &c.

vide Calamina præparata, &c.

ZINCI OXYDUM, L. E. D.

OXYD OF ZINC.

Syn. Zincum calcinatum. Flores zinci.

Throw small pieces of Zinc " of about a drachm weight, E." in succession into a large deep crucible, heated to whiteness, and having its mouth inclined forwards, with another crucible placed over it, so that the Zinc may be exposed to the air, and admit of being frequently stirred with an iron rod. When reduced to the state of oxyd let it be immediately removed; then pass its whiter

and lighter part through a sieve. Lastly, pour water upon this, so that it may be reduced to a very fine powder in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk. *Vide* Creta præparata.

By the application of heat in close vessels zinc may be volatilized without undergoing any change; but exposed, as in the present process to the combined action of heat and air, it readily decomposes the latter, and burning with a dazzling white flame is converted into an oxyd. In this, however, small particles of metallic zinc are generally entangled, which it is intended should be separated by the sifting and elutriation here directed. This oxyd, or rather carbonated oxyd, we are told, may be more advantageously procured in decomposing sulphate of zinc by subcarbonate of potash. If solutions consisting of about eight parts of the former and five of the latter, be boiled together for a short time, a very light white precipitate is procured, containing about twelve *per cent.* of carbonic acid. Should the sulphate of zinc be contaminated with oxyd of iron (as is generally the case with the white vitriol of the shops) this may be separated by potash, previously to the precipitation of the oxyd of zinc by the subcarbonate.[u]

[u] London Med. Rev. No. X.

ZINCI OXYDI, UNGUENTUM, D. E. ZINCI, OXIDUM IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM, E. &c.

vide Unguentum Zinci; Tutia præparata, &c.

ZINCI SULPHAS, L. E. D.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Syn. Zincum vitriolatum.

Take of Zinc broken into small pieces three ounces,
Sulphuric Acid *by weight* five ounces,
Water four pints.

Mix in a glass vessel, and, when the effervescence has ceased, filter the liquor; then boil it down, until a pellicle begins to form on the surface, and set it by to crystallize.

ZINCI SULPHATIS, SOLUTIO, E.

LIQUOR OF SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Take of Sulphate of Zinc sixteen grains,
Water eight ounces,
Diluted sulphuric Acid sixteen drops.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Zinc in the Water, then add the Acid, and filter the liquor.

ZINCI, UNGUENTUM, L.
vide Unguentum Zinci.

ZINGIBERIS SYRUPUS, L. D. &c.
vide Syrupus Zingiberis, &c.

THE END.

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